## VOL. I.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum; payable is advance.

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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERING POOR IN IRELAND.

On Tuesday evening last a great National Meeting was held in the large saloon of the Odd Fel-lows' Hall. The meeting was graced by the presence of many ladies, and at an early hour the room was filled to its utmost capacity. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen mentioned below as taking part in the proceedings, a large number of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others high in official stations, were present, to manifest their deep sympathy for those on whose behalf the

At half past seven o'clock the Mayor of the city called the meeting to order, under the following.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the

Hon. John Fairfield, Senator from Maine. Hon. C. G. Atherton, Senator from N. H. Hon. John Fairfield, Senator from Maine.
Hon. C. G. Atherton, Senator from N. H.
Hon. Solomon Foot, Representative from Wt.
Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Representative from Ms.
Hon. A. C. Greene, Senator from R. I.
Hon. James Dixon, Representative from Conn.
Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Senator from N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Wright, Representative from N. J.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Senator from Pa.
Hon. John M. Clayton, Senator from Del.
Hon. James A. Pearce, Senator from Md.
Hon. Jas. McDowell, Representative from Va.
Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator from N. C.
Hon. John C. Calhoun, Senator from S. C.
Hon. T. Butler King, Representative from Ga.
Hon. E. A. Dargan, Representative from Ms.
Hon. J. W. Chalmers, Senator from Miss.
Hon. Emile La Sere, Representative from La.
Hon. William Allen, Senator from My.
Hon. A. Johnson, Representative from Tenn,
Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Ia.
Hon. John Wentworth, Representative from Ill.
Hon. D. R. Atchison, Senator from Mc.
Hon. Chester Ashley, Senator from Mc.
Hon. J. D. Westcott, Senator from Fa.
Hon. Sanuel Houston, Senator from Fa.
Hon. Sanuel Houston, Senator from Iwa.
Hon. M. L. Martin, Delegate from Wisconsin.
Hon. W. W. Seaton, District of Columbia.

SECRETARIES.

SECRETARIES.

Joseph Gales, Esq.
Erastus Brooks, Esq.
J. A. Houston, Esq.
Nathan Sargent, Esq.
E. Harriman, Esq.

SECRETARIES.
Thomas Ritchie, Esq.
W. E. Robinson, Esq.
G. A. Dwight, Esq.
G. Bailey, jun., Esq.
James Morss, Esq.

E. Harriman, Esq. James Morss, Esq. Commuttee on Resolutions, addings Etc. Hon. George Ashman, of Massachusetts. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York. Hon. J. J. Faran, of Ohio. Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina. Hon. J. B. Bowlin, of Missouri. Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. Hon. W. W. Scaton, of Washington. Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., Washington. B. B. French, Clerk House of Representativ. D. A. Hall, Esq., of Washington. Jacob Bigelow, Esq., of Washington.

dent, in a few introductory remarks, expressed his deep symmethic for the authorize moor of Ireland. ced to see so many persons present to respond to the call which had been made for a meeting to express national sympathy for the sufferings of a people upon whom a great calamity had fallen.

Having concluded his remarks—
Hon. George Ashaus, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions called upon Mr. Webster to report a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the committee. The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Senator in Con-

gress from the State of Massachusetts, then rose

I take great pleasure, Mr. President, in complying with the request of the committee, as expressed by my honorable friend, (Mr. Ashmun,) its chairman, and have prepared a few brief resolutions, which I will submit to the meeting.

The occasion is quite a new one. A famine, bringing want and distress on a great portion of a whole people, is unprecedented in Christendom in this age. The calamities of Ireland have been heard and read throughout the country, and have touched all American hearts. New improvements in communication have brought nations into nearer neighborhood with each other, and we hear the cries of suffering Ireland almost as fresh and as strong as if they had come from a part of our own country. In this land of abundance we know nothing, by our own experience, of famine; and can hardly conceive of people dying, in families and by groups, through mere want of food. No heart can be so hard as not to melt at the details, apparently authentic, of the shocking distress extensions. heart can be so hard as not to melt at the details, apparently authentic, of the shooking distress existing in some parts of Ireland. It is a fit time for the activity and exertion of a national charity, and the flying moment should not be lost. While the ministrations of mercy are as beneficent as those of angels, let us render them, as far as we can, as swift also in carrying relief and consolation. Our object is not estentation or parade. It is not to utter the sounds of empty brass or of tinking cymbals, but to do a deed of effectual charity, and to do it promptly, that the objects of our compassion may hear tidings of kindness and of relief from across the ocean before death shall terminate their sufferings.

Mr. President, I propose to the meeting these resolutions:

Mr. President, I propose to the meeting these resolutions:

I. That the famine now existing in Ireland is so extensive, and is attended in many places with such appalling scenes of distress, as to present a proper case for national sympathy and charity.

II. That the enlightened and improved spirit of the age, the dictates of humanity, and the authority of our holy religion, all suggest to the people of the United States that such unexampled calamity and suffering ought to overcome in their regard all considerations of distance, foreign birth and residence, and difference of national character; and that it is enough that they are men, women, and children, and as such belong to our own intellectual human nature.

III. That, taking into consideration the necessity of prompt as well as general action, in order to produce a beneficial result, and that in this city are assembled, at the present moment, many persons from all parts of the country, it has appeared at that measures for a general mational movement in favor of the suffering poor of Ireland should commence here: Therefore,

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That this meeting recommend to the people of the United States a general contribution in money or provisions, the proceeds to be forwarded, with all practicable dispatch, to the some of suffering.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

that ever came by flood or fare, by war or pestileige. Who would not rather have perished in
the army of Napoleon smidst the souws of Russia,
or have sunk in Scie beneath the scimetar of the
Turk? It is the tragedy of Ugolino, passing not
in one solitary prison, but in thousands of human
habitations.

The accounts that are coming from Ireland confirm these representations, and, indeed, surpses all
that can be said in any general representation.
In the province of Connaught "there were fortyseven deaths by starvation in one week." In the
towns of Skibbereen, Ballydehah, Scull, Castlehaven, Castletown, and other places, ten or fifteen
funerals a day are common, and collections are
made in the churches to provide coffins for the
destitute. A letter from the county of Mayo says:
"The scenes described are as horrible as any related of beleaguered cities. Men are not unfrequently, it is stated, found dead in the ditches by
the way-side. Some are so changed as not to be
recognised by their friends; their looks welfish
and glaring as madmen; without clothes, or food
of any kind, they roam about in search of food dill
death seals their misery."

The Cort Examiner contains a letter signed N.
M. Cummins, J. P., Ann-mount, Cork, addressed
to the Duke of Wellington. Here is an extract:
"I went on the 15th instant to Skibbereen, and,
to give the instance of one townland which I visited as an example of the state of the entire coast
district, I shall state simply what I saw there. It is
situated on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbor,
and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness
scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with
as much bread as five men could carry, and, on
reaching the spot, I was surprised to find the
wretched hamlet apparently deserted. I entered
some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the
somes that presented themselves were such as no
tongue on pen can convey the slightest idea of, In
the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons,

the appointed to prepare an address, reported the following:

Address to the Public from a Meeting in the City of Washington for the Reise of Ireland.

Fellow-critizens: An awful crisis has arrived in Ireland. That which the failure of the crops in that country has for some time led us to apprehand is no longer a matter of prophegy or conjecture; it is terrible reafty. The hand of Famine is already sweeping down hundreds in Ireland, and, if not arrested, threatens wider destruction. The worst is not yet come. Nine months must pass over that country before another crop can come to its relief. Ireland is but just entering upon her aufferings. Only the first ories of her distress are as yet heard, unless charriy from without shall interpose for her rescue.

It is really a case for the sympathy of mations for the sympathy of a nation. Private charity may relieve private needs; but, from that gulf of horrors which famine is opening in Ireland, oily national bounty can avait to bring deliverance. But from whence shall it come? Unparalleled distress in France, from Good and famine, Led America come to the provided for. England, with hierown immenses burdens of taxation for the poor, is yet doing what she can I has still, with all that her Government and people can do, in her ill-fated sixter island, victims, by fifties in a week, are dropping into the jaws of famine. Led America come to her rescue. We owe her much. Her strong arm, now paralyzed and broken, has helped to build up our strength and advance our national growth, cutture, and the proportion of the post of the committee of the committee of the continue of the control of the committee of the control of the committee of the control of t

the Atlantic with their, wives, and children, and household gods; have held up an example, imitated by other nations; have built our cities, cultivated our waste domain, and become happily blended and incorporated into the great American family. Why, in point of capital, (taking that word in its broadest sense;) in point of commerce, interior and foreign; in point of the facilities for employing that commerce to the best advantage; in point of agriculture, and the subjugation of the soil to the rule of the husbandman, of peopling the deserted wastes of nature with crowds of cultivated life; in point, finally, of the increased population, wealth, and resources, of these United States, we are indebted to no other cause, to the same extent, as to that of emigration, encouraged at every period by the enlightened policy of our Government, and so large a portion of which has proceeded from Ireland. He said he was an American citizen, not by adoption; he was born among the constituency Ireland. He said he was an American citizen, not by adoption; he was born among the constituency who had sent him to this city to represent their wishes and interests. He could not forget that he never passed through the great thoroughfare of his native city without his eye resting upon the monuments which public gratitude had erected to commemorate the services and to perpetuate to dis-tant times the virtues of an Emmet and a Mont-gomery.

home! There is truth in the axiom, cold as its spirit is. If, at our doors, in the streets of this city, men were dying for lack of food, our duty would be first to relieve them, before we extended our relief to a distant nation. It, instead of the plenty and comfort that, with few exceptions, are found throughout our favored country, cold, and famine, and misery, were doing their fatal work, it would be even wrong to pass by these our perishing countrymen to help strangers. Charity, then, begins at home; but should it end there? If these Irish were only our neighbors, ah! then it might be our duty—such is the admission of the captious and the indifferent—to give them aid. Our neighbors? Who was the neighbor of him who fell among thieves? Was it not the man whose heart felt pity for his miserable condition, who tended his wounds, who ministered to his necessities? We shall be, in the best sense of the term, the neighbors of the Irish, if, now in the extremity of their distress, we succor and relieve them.

tremity of their distress, we succor and relieve them.

The matter of neighborship, too, changes its character from day to day. It is but three days since Mr. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, informed me that a gentleman, having the command of large capital, called upon him to ascertain on what conditions a company could obtain from him the right to construct a telegraph across the continent to Oregon. Railroads and telegraphs are bringing nations that were far apart as it were together. And as it is in the physical, so should it be in the moral world. Advancing civilization should approach men's hearts to each other.

There is another objection sometimes urged, namely, that this relief is but temporary; that it reaches not the sources of the evil; and that the famine which may be relieved by our efforts today may return the next week or the next month with undiminished force. That is true. Some

great change, political and social, can alone prevent the recurrence of the calamities that now prostrate Ireland. That change is of importance far greater than any relief for the hour or the day. prostrate freland. I that change is of importance far greater than any relief for the hour or the day. But are we, therefore, absolved from obligation to minister to her wants? On the bed af sickness, of hopeless sickness, do we neglect to alleviate those sufferings which we feel we can never cure?

The duty to do something towards the relief of so much misery would be felt, I am sure, by every one not absolutely calleus to every human impression, if the scenes which we know are now passing in Ireland were enacted before our eyes. If we could see hunger doing its fearful work, if we could see hunger doing its fearful work, if we could hear the ery of famine, the wail of perishing despair, it would not be in human nature—certainly it could not be in human nature—certainly it could not be in the nature of any man who has had in his heart humanity enough to bring him here to-night—to go about his daily avocations, to partake of the daily comforts of home, as if such things existed not. The sights he had seen, the cries he had heard, would haunt him day and night, and compel him to act. And yet, is the evil less crying, is the misery less real, because we see and hear it not? We know that it exists. We know it as surely as as if we had watched day after day the waning strength of the

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Mindry, That the Mayor of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Market of Washingsin the Privace of the State of the Washingsin the Privace of the Washingsin the Privace of the Washingsin the Washingsin the Privace of the Washingsin the Washingsin the Washingsin the Privace of the Washingsin the Washingsin

resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon.
E. A. Hannegan, Hon. Edward Curtis, Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D., and W. E. Robinson, Esq., be a committee to transmit copies of these proceedings to the several General Committees, and to publish the proceedings and addresses.

W. E. Rounson, Esq., said that he rose to offer a resolution, which he doubted not would meet the

entire approbation of the meeting. To be sure, the resolution he was about to submit might be construed as referring to himself. He took no credit to himself, however, for anything he had done. He had but done his duty. He was an Irishman, and felt too grateful to the distinguished Americans who had taken so kind an interest in the benevolent object of the meeting, to suffer any sense of delicacy on his part to prevent him from doing an act of justice to these distinguished gentlemen. He could say, with pride and pleasure, that almost every one to whom he had spoken to aid in the meeting had entered into the business with the greatest covalishing. He therefore moved

the following resolution, which he put, and which was carried by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thunks of this meeting are Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. President, the Hon. Vice Presidents, the Secretaries, the Committees, the speakers, and others, by whose exertions a deep sympathy of American feeling for the suffering poor of a fardistant and generous-hearted people has found expression in so large a meeting of a great and happy nation's representatives.

Hon. Mr. MACLAY moved that the meeting adiourn which was acreed to and so the vast again.

journ, which was agreed to; and so the vast ass blage, at about 10 o'clock, dispersed.

following circular has been addressed to the gentlemen therein mentioned, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1847.

wordstons, to partake of the daily comforts of home, as if such things existed not. The sights he had seen, the cries he had heard, would haunt him day and night, and compel him to act. And yet, is the evil less crying, is the misery less real, because we see and hear it not? We known that it exists. We know it as surely as as if we had watched day after day the waning strength of the father; as if we had seen the wasted form of the mother slowly sinking till exhausted nature denied even to the babe at her breast the allotted nourishment; as if we had heard the feelle wailings of childhood praying for bread to parents who must deny even a prayer like that? We know that such things are. If we saw and heard them, could our duty to relieve be greater than now it is?

And suppose the case reversed. And say that in the green island, where famine now holds sway, there were comfort and plenty, rich harvests, and all that the heart desires—and that here it morrown republic, were the famine and missey—would not the Irish, think you, with their warm hearts, and their quick sympathies, do as much for us as we now propose to do for them? They are emphatically the nation of the open hand and the pop heart. Not only do they give freely while wealth and plenty last, but even the last crust they would, they would; I know them well. They are emphatically the nation of the open hand and the pop heart. Not only do they give freely while wealth and plenty last, but even the last crust they will divide with the unfortunate. For the relief of the suffering poor of freland; and them to their destination.

We are quite aware that your selection as agents for the accomplishment of this benevolent object may impose on you on inconsiderable degree of attention and trouble; but we persuade ourselves that you will not, on that account, deeline a service, the performance of which, by some competent hands, seems so imperatively called for by all the feelings of humanity and a deep sense of duty. We need hardly say that no time is to be lost.

rate could not be collected; and such is the state of their credit, that I fear, unless the Government provide funds, they will be unable even to feed the unfortunate beings within the work house walls.

I have heard statements tending to prove that the bonds of natural affection were loosening under the pressure of want, but I expect that the instances are rare. Husbands have deserted their wives and families; children have, in some instances, the state of the pressure of the pressure of want, and many parents to their many parents.

Hints to Editions for the "Dead Season"—
Now lay in your "Extraordinary Cabbage," to last the whole winter. Now put your "American Sea Serpent" into paper, and dig up "The Oldest Inhabitant" for daily use. Now catch your "Voracious Pike," and sprinkle your sheets with "Wonderful Hailstones." Now look out for the "Author of Junius," who always comes up (with the "Flouting Island on Derwent-water") at this season of the year; and out with seissors your "Second Crop of Strawberries." Now bag your "Stormy Petrel;" and do not forget to lay on, once a week or so, a good "Shower of Froge."

Punch's Almanac.

A printer, in setting up the sentence, "We are but parts of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of a letter made it read, "We are but parts of a stupendous whole," by a mistake of

NO. 7.

case, why not withdraw the army, and make ample preparation to carry out our plans, if we have any? The Senator from Ohio, in the proposition which he submitted to the Senate, I believe, intimates a desire that large reinforcements should be raised and forwarded immediately, for the prosecution of the war; but the great objection which rests upon my mind in regard to this sudden increase of the army was, that the troops thus hastily raised must necessarily be undisciplined and inexperienced; and if they were enlisted with the utmost despatch, they could not be concentrated upon the field of military operations before the commencement of the sickly season. Will you send them into Mexico to contend with their dealy climate, and sacrifice our soldiers to no purpose? I think my plan better, to withdraw our forces to some healthy place within the boundaries

containing twenty-three such within the last month, most of them within the last frontight. There are also many more on whom no inquest is held. We passed a small burying place at the time of an interment; it was a yeung man, who had been a farm servant, and, having been discharged, could find no one to take him in. He had been promised admission into the work-house, but died the previous day of absolute want of food—no inquest. Or another occasion we met a young man carrying, a coffin, of thin unplaned deal beards. He told us that it was for a woman whose remains that been kept eight days, until they had begged the price of the coffin.

Nothing appeared to me to offer so striking a proof of the greatness of the calamity as the complete possession it has obtained of the public winds. Nothing appeared to me to offer so striking a proof of the greatness of the calamity as the complete possession it has obtained of the public works, the neasures of Government, the distress of the people; and the means of averting starvation. The resident gentry see and feel for the misery that surrounds them, and, crippled as they are by the non-payment of their rents, they yet, with few exceptions, exert themselves scalously, and at considerable personal and pecuniary seems and exceptions, which eneasures of the gentry acc man, and afterwards sold to the poor at a low rate.

Compassion for the misery which they are unable to relieve, alarm for the future, an amrious sense of the responsibility of their position, and and warders of the small number of resident proprietors; and with the contract of the small number of resident proprietors to an extent that must be witnessed to be underston exceptions, which eleavors, they are, with a few rate could be more readily obtained, and then fit is necessary to increase the army to any development of the small number of resident proprietors to an ex his plan, but that he did it to sustain the Administration. If Vera Cruz is to be occupied in order to march to the city of Mexico, you must have at least 50,000 men. No prudent general would undertake to conquer the city of Mexico with less than 50,000 efficient men. Well, sir, will you callect that number of newly levied forces. order to march to the city of Mexico. You must be the bonds of natural affection were loosening under the pressure of want, but I expect that the instance, and families; children have, in some instances, turned out their parents to beg; and many parents refuse to receive this radiult children who had left them for the service of farmers or others.

Perhaps the most striking change of fiching is shown by the treatment of the dead and dying. Many are brought into the work-house when on the point of death, in order to obtain a parish cofin. The financis are uitended by five; there may be twenty or thirty, when formerly there would have been some hundreds. To one acquainted with the character of our people, this change must appear great indeed.

There is still corn in the yards of the small farmers. They have paid no reats, and keep their corn to eat. They are consuming it fast; and the bost opinion I could obtain estimated it as likely to last at furthest only four months, and then their destitution will be as complete as that of the cottiers or con-acre-men, excepting the very few which have money ward. I have no doubt many of the latter will go to America. In the words of one to whom I spoke, "Every one who can scrape up the money will go."

The engingation this year will certainly be commous. Inclement as is this season, they are object in the season of the earth of the country is m many places becoming depopulated. They are deserting their cabina, crowding, but you at their escape, as from a doomed land. The country is m many places becoming depopulated. They are deserting their cabina, crowding from their mative, country, there categories are the proper season of the experiments, and, instead of the sorries was an experiment of the destitution, in less, because the people have money will go! The mail farmers are disheartened, and, in the even the country is from a doomed land. The country is from a doomed land. The country is from a doomed land, and so the less of the same port, and, when they can be get the

counts I have heard. I believe that many are preferring the dreadful alternative, are sahamed to
make their wants known, and are actually starving rather than beg.

The small farmers are disheartened, and, in
despair on account of their losses and the great
arrears of rent, they have as yet mide no prepiaration for cultivating their ground, and think that
if they cultivate it, it is rather for the landlord
than for themselves. The usual gatherings of
compost have been neglected. To manure their
ground seemed to them useless, as they had no potatoes to plant. I think very-few of them have core
sufficient for their own consumption and for seed.

The lime-kilns are not at work, as they used to
be, showing a diminished breadth of wheat sown,
or at least a diminished production.

I trust that eventual good will result from this
awful visitation of Providence, unexampled in its
severity in any civilized country, but we must first
pass through an amount of suffering, of which we
now see the beginning, but of which appears to me peculiarly appears to the
seed for agriculture, and the depressed position
of cur peasantry, have rendered the failure of the
protate or land, the want of capital, the low
state of agriculture, and the depressed position
of cur peasantry, have rendered the failure of the
protate or land, the want of capital, the low
state of agriculture, and the depressed position
of cur peasantry, have rendered the failure of the
protate or who can not feel an aqual interest in it.

Thou wilt, I am convinced, excuse my proliaity.

And believe me to be, very truly, thy friend
and kinsman.

Hints to Editornative and the depressed position
of the territory into the diministion. We are
in a war with Mexico: we are in possession of a
large portion of her territory that our own common of
the territory into the intrinsic of the territory. How are we to
extricate our set when the depressed position
of the potate o

### THE NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON: FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

OUR SANCTUM.

Our paper this week is decidedly heavy, but, wonderfully edifying. There are junctures when an editor is obliged, by causes which his readers cannot understand, to crowd his columns with mat-ter not calculated to give a very interesting physiognomy to his paper. In a little while, however, oom, and will then manage the

we shall have sea-room, and with the good ship in better style.

Relief to Ireland.—The first page of the Era is occupied chiefly with the report of the great naoccupied chiefly with the report of the great in-tional movement in behalf of the starving population of Ireland. We hope no reader will overlook Whatever is done for that suffering people should be done grandly and promptly. Let the beautiful address of the meeting of Washington be read by all, and its recommendations carried into immediate effect. At the request of the chairman of the committee appointed by the meeting we had 2,000 extra copies of the Era printed and sent to the postmasters, for circulation west of the mountains. We hope they will distribute them as

Mr. Owen's Reply is inserted on our fourth page. As both sides of the question have been presented, we prefer that the discussion should cease for the

the Era his personal explanation, which was denied a place in the columns of the Washington Union, the paper that assailed him.

Our paper is a sort of Adullam's cave, (in which the sweet singer of Israel took refuge,) "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in his annual message, with all the weight of his in debt, and every one that was discontended, gath- official influence, to shackle the freedom of the ered themselves unto him !"

armies from Mexico. The reader will find it on editor, when it was proposed to establish a free our first page. It will be seen that he has been paper at the seat of the Federal Government, pronot justify the stricture that have been made on to us the courtesy of an exchange. But we pass

Mr. Choate's Speech .- By the aid of our account plished reporter, we are enabled to present our readers with a report of the eloquent speech of Mr. Choate in the great alien case recently tried in the Supreme Court. We shall continue to furnish such reports, as no other paper in Washington has yet undertaken the task. We confess we are unable to understand why the proceedings and speeches in the Supreme Court of the United States are of so much less importance than those in Congress as to deserve no notice at all.

John Smith, jum., has come to pass again. See

fourth page.

Correspondents.—We have on hand several rich literary contributions, which will appear so soon as Congress shall have adjourned. Our friends must be patient, and believe implicitly in edito-rial infallibility. What a queer paper an editor would make if he were to follow everybody's suggestion! One asks: why publish such an articlewhat good? The editor, being infallible, answerswhy not publish said article-what harm? One hints that a little more steam would do no harm. ed with everything in last week's Era, but a single article; he wishes that had been left out. Happy man! and was that all? Why the sim itself has spots upon its disc. One sends a communication, which he is astonished does not appear at once. "Why might it not have been inserted instead of such and such an article?" Well, if be "pardoned to the spirit of liberty." Abuse of the he had been on the tripod, in the inner sanctuary press is best corrected by the use of the press, of editorial infallibility, he would have done just as the editor did—if a wise man.

Our friends are very kind. Through their attention we have been enabled to accumulate a fine collection of aphorisms, dissertations, appeals, facts, &c., which all bide their time. Our pigeon holes have become a perfect chaos, which, however, will be shaped into order and beauty in due time. It is impossible even to name all the good things we have in store for our readers.

An editorial on the resolutions of the Massachusetts Liberty Convention, is laid over till next

"Young America."-We should have continued our remarks on "Wages Slavery" this week, but want of room compels us to lay them over. A Communication addressed to Daniel Webster is in type, but crowded out, &c.

## CONGRESS.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE-WILMOT PROVI SO-MESSRS. CORWIN AND CALHOUN-IM-ORTANT DISCLOSURES-JOHN Q. ADAMS

to a close. The principal appropriation bills have been passed; the supplies of money and men for the slaughter have been granted; the Whigs, generally, under the guidance of worldly wise tacti-cians, while pronouncing the war accursed, have rivalled in zeal the Democrats in voting the wherewithal to carry on the "accursed" war triumph

Presidential aspirants are beginning to be visible in the Senate. Passions long suppressed are darkening the political horizon. The spirit of faction is busily at work, giving birth to innue does, personalities, jealeusies, divisions. Remark-able scenes have been exhibited during the last week in the Capitol.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

First, we have an outbreak between a pro-First, we have an outbreak between a prominent member of the Democratic party from Illinois and the Washington Union. The member, choosing to act upon his own convictions of duty in relation to a tax on tea and coffee recommended by the Administration, is fiercely assailed by the "Organ." He rises in his place, and, in a personal cplanation, which can find no place in the col-mns of that paper, takes such vengeance upon is Democratic brother as he can.

his Democratic brother as he can.

Next, a leading member of the House, (Judge Douglass, of Illinois,) eminent for his auflinching devotion to the Chief Executive, the very embodiment of the spirit of compromise where slavery is concerned, who at one time, in his precipitate real to defend the Administration, justified acts real to defend the Administration, justifi which the President himself, as a subnois had participated. The subject was to a Select Committee, which finally asked

editor of the Union owes his selection as the editor of the Government paper, and who last winter were on the most amicable terms with the Administration, are the prime movers of this assault upon its organ; while its chief defence is undertaken by a Senator who, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, received during the last session, the cut direct from the Presi-

Strange movements these? Why this sudden thange in the course of Mr. Calhoun? Doubtles his sense of propriety was offended by the editorial of the Union; but had there been no other cause of dissatisfaction, he would probably have overlooked this. What is, then, the key to his course? The Union has not been sufficiently orthodox in relation to the Wilmit provise! That is the secret. In its appeals to Congress upon the subject, it called upon both Northern and Southern

Mr. Wentworth's Explanation.—At the request of Mr. Wentworth's Explanation.—At the request of Mr. Wentworth, who has been so fiercely assailed by the Administration organ, and to whom, in conjunction with Brinkerhoff, King, Hamlin, Wilmot, Giddings, and others, the country is unmeantime, vindicated his liberty with great vigor. der peculiar obligations for the triumph of the In various editorials he maintained with unquali-Wilmot proviso, we insert on the fourth page of fied emphasis the freedom of the press. He asked, "Whether the freedom of the press, the birthright of the American citizen, the palladium of our liberty, is to be cloven down in the person of an editor at the seat of the Federal Government?"

Now, we cannot forget that Mr. Polk attempted red themselves unto him!"

press, by denouncing as giving aid and comfort to the enemy all who thought proper to question his remarks on the resolution to withdraw our the justice of the Mexican war; or that this same misunderstood, as the report now furnished does tested against it, and has always refused to extend by all this, and, in answer to his appeal, we say, No! Let not the birthright of not only the American citizen, but of man, be touched. The paragraph which is the occasion of this movem gainst the Union was certainly unjust, and not n good taste; but it was, as a Senator remarked, a mere rhetorical flourish. No man in his senses could believe that the editor seriously, deliberately intended to charge the Senate with treason. certainly could not excuse ourselves for using language equally unjust towards the upholders of slavery; and were we to do so, a worse visitation would doubtless befall us than that inflicted on our neighbor; and that, too, without exciting his real for the liberty of the press. But, no matter for all this. In every contest between privilege and right, between the press and any species of force, organized or unorganized, we cannot but deeply sympathize with right, with the press. What is the liberty of the press good for, if every expression or phrase is to be nicely criticized, and if rather violent in its rhetoric, to be deemed just cause for inflicting punishment upon an editor? The Senate should have put some faith in May be so; but the pilot, being infallible, says he | the ability of the people to decide on the justice wants to become acquainted with the navigation of such assaults upon its dignity. So difficult is first, lest he run upon a snag. Another is delight. it to define accurately what is an abuse of the press, and what measure of abuse demands punish ment, that this important branch of an American Congress, which is prohibited from framing any law abridging the liberty of the press, would have done well had it left the whole matter to the judgment of the American People. Something should

> rescribed for the purpose of guarding the rights of the citizen, and securing justice. We begin to feel that the Era is safe at las Bulwarked by so fearless defenders of the free dom of the press, as Senator Allen, of Ohio Judge Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Ritchie, of Washington, we shall repose in security. It was thought that we should have to fight the battle of a free press in the District; but it would seem that this honor is not reserved for us. The Washington Union, by a strange, unlooked-for concurrence of circumstances, has been thrown into the fore-front of the fight, and is gallantly holding aloft the standard of free discussion, leaving us nothing to do but to rest in its shadow. In an eloquent editorial in his paper of Friday last, the ditor, alluding to the resolution of expulsion,

Neither privilege nor law should interfere, except

for the punishment of libel, which is an offence legally defined, and the determination of which is

o proceed according to the solemn forms of law,

nakes the following appeal: "Was it becoming any 'honorable' member to move his expulsion, when, by carrying out his proscription, he is in danger of offending the liberty of the press? You remember John Marshall's famous remark on the liberty of the press, in his calebrated letter to the French commissioners. You remember the thousand homogen which have elebrated letter to the French commissioners. You remember the thousand homages which have seen paid, even in England, to the freedom of the press. You remember the memorable sedition law, passed in the highest and darkest days of Federalism—the horrors which it excited, and the glorious protest which it called forth from Virginia rious protest which it called forth from Virginia in the report of Madison. In the light of the celebrated documents of that period, (and this report, the greatest and most enduring of them all,) we found our first fast, steadfast opinions—and to these opinions we mean to adhere, whether the Senate pass the resolutions of a professing Democrat—a mere tyro in the same school—or whether it reject them. We will stand up for the liberty of the press, let it be assailed from whatever quarter it may; and in that spirit we and our flag to the mast, to stand or fall in the cause. We will publish whatever we please, whether it is written by ourselves or written by others."

To every word of which we say Amen! We hall expect the editor of the Union to adhere to these principles, no matter what may be the occa-sion—to " stand up for the liberty of the press, be it

assailed from whatever quarter it may."

We regret to say that last Saturday, after protracted discussion, the resolution of expulsion passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 21.

THE DEBATE ON SLAVERY.

The debate on slavery, growing out of the

oduction of the three million bill, has been con-

tinued through the week, in good temper and with great spirit. In the Senate, the subject of slavery itself has not been discussed, but allusions to it, as the element to which paramount reference must be had in the settlement of our differences with Mexico, have been constantly made. In the House, the nature and effects of the system have comunder consideration. Not only has the constitu-tional question been dehated, not only have the

prophets, assembled to settle a grave que othics, had it not been for the mischievor speech in disquesting the question of slavery. At It was defeated. But the Senator says I had stip

oun and his friends, to whom, it is said, the a still later period, Mr. Giddings was subject same right, and every device of desp adopted to suppress freedom of speech. Lest winter the gag was taken off, and petitions were received; and this winter, discussion on the subject of slavery has become almost commonplace. No matter what the particular bill under consideration, like Banquo's ghost, up starts the "spectre of anti-slavery agitation," as a venerable neighbor calls it, and it will not down; and for the best of all reasons-Southerners themselves are constantly provoking it. By them, more frequently than by the members from any other section, is the ques-tion brought into debate. The effects are salutary. The morbid sensibility of the slaveholder is wearing away. The spell thrown around this delicate domestic institution, which so long charmed men to silence, is broken. Nobody thinks now of claiming for slavery exemption from dismembers to abstain from all agitation, treating both sections as if they had equal rights, and abstaining from any elaborate defence of the pretensions of slavery. True, its sympathies were quisition of territory, has necessarily involved the manifestly on the side of slavery; but it has not question, What shall be the character of the inlabored for it in such a manner as to please South stitutions in the new territory? Shall slavery be Carolina. The Charleston Mercury, which is be-introduced there? But these questions cannot lieved to reflect the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, has be discussed rationally without inquiring into the recently taken very grave exceptions to the course | law of slavery, the relations of the system to the of the organ on this subject.

Constitution, its nature, policy, and every incident connected with it. Certainly the South could not ask its brethren of the North and West Constitution, its nature, policy, and every incidefended by none more eloquently than by Mr. to spread the ample ægis of the Federal Government over slavery in California, without giving them some good reason, drawn from the system itself, why such an act should be assented to. But to bring such an evil into discussion, is to expose

> Mr Brockenbrough, of Florida, in his speech ast Saturday on the three million bill, expressed timself in a manner rather extraordinary for a Southern politician. "Let Southern men," said he, continue to diffuse it, (slavery,) and in time the institution would cease to be mentioned upon that floor. People of all classes were gradually settling in the Southern States; free labor was becoming more and more prevalent there; and he believed. with the increase of Northern institutions there, slavery would eventually cease." No man would utter such sentiments, who was not favorable the extinction of slavery. The truth is, it is the selfish conduct of a few politicians, aiming to en list a powerful interest in behalf of a Presidential aspirant, that keeps down the anti-slavery feeling in the slave States. To their arts, plied for political effect, may be attributed much of the bitterness of Southern opposition to anti-slavery policy. Mr. Calhoun, with a will that never bends or breaks, is the Ajax of slavery; and that which he supports so faithfully, he intends shall support him in the grand leap he is preparing to make for the Presidential chair.

its wrongfulness, its impolicy, and to weaken its

POLITICAL HISTORY-IMPORTANT DISCLO-Last Friday, the question of privilege, touching the editors of the Washington Union, being still under consideration in the Senate, the debate took singular turn, leading, in the end, to highly im portant political disclosures. Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, opposed the resolution of expulsion and took occasion to say to the Senate and the country, that there was a balance of power party on that floor, on the Democratic side of the chamber; that this party acted sometimes with the Whigs, sometimes with the Democrats, deciding ordingly: and he wished the com try to know this, that responsibility might be placed where it belonged. This party, he said, was held together by attachment to a Presidential aspirant, whom he defined in such a way as plainly to designate Mr. Calhoun as the man. In reply to some comments by this gentleman, he charged him with having done more to bring on the Mexican war than any other man. He had been the chief actor in the annexation of Texas; and, "according to his (Mr. T.'s) judgment, the annexation of Texas produced the war. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Corwin) was correct. After that act, war was inevitable?

A most important admission, truly, coming as it does from a thorough supporter of the Administra tion. The war, then, according to Mr. Turney's assertion, was not produced by the act of Mexico.

But the President says it was! Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Turney in a calm dignified speech, disclosing facts which will be come a part of the history of the country. We avoid what is merely personal, and give such extracts from the speech as embody these important facts. We wish every reader to examine them

Mr. CALHOUN then rose and said: I am reall Mr. Calhoun then rose and said: I am really obliged to the gentleman from Tennessee for giving me an opportunity to repel a great many insinuations which I have seen upon this very subject, and the endeavor to fix upon myself and friends the responsibility of which he has spoken. He has got up and made a grave charge, that there was on this side of the chamber a party combined together, in reference to presidential elections, who controlled all measures in reference to that. I have already denied that I was any candidate for the presidency. I appeal to every friend—to my

controlled all measures in reference to that I have already denied that I was any candidate for the presidency. I appeal to every friend—to my friends upon this floor, upon either side of the chamber, and to every one in the State of South Carolina, if my whole course of conduct has not been this: that I would not accept the presidency unless it comes to me by the voice of the American people, and then only from a sense of duty, and taken as an obligation.

It is suspected that I will not vote for the three million bill; and that because I said, when I spoke on the subject, I waited for further developments. Was there anything, Mr. President, in that? Was the Senator ignorant that the proposition had been made in the other House, and probably would be made here, to stick the Wilmot provise in it? I put it to him—I put it to Senators on both sides, who represent Southern portions of the Union—whether he or any of them will vote for the bill, if that amendment be appended?

But again: He spoke of the responsibility for the war as arising from the annexation of Texas. I did take a deep interest in that measure of annexation, and to no act of my life do I revert with more entire satisfaction. Annexation at that time, according to my oninon, was a question of nure

ation, and to no act of my life do I revert with more entire satisfaction. Annexation at that time, according to my opinion, was a question of pure necessity. I might go into this matter if it would not occupy the time of the Senate. [Cries of "go on."] According to my view, the time was not propitious in one aspect. There then was a minority in favor of annexation. It had scarcely a single advocate in this body, and but two or three in the other body; and it appeared to be a very hopeless task to attempt carrying through such an important measure as that. When nominated for the office of Secretary of State, I put in the strongest remonstrance which I could draw against the acceptance of it. I wrote to my friends here; but, before the remonstrance reached them, I was unanimously appointed. I saw that the Adminisacceptance of it. I wrote to my friends here; but before the remonstrance reached them, I wunanimously appointed. I saw that the Adminitration was weak, and that that very importaneasure would be liable to be defeated, if an efforwere not made. But circumstances made it inevable. I ascertained, from sources perfectly relible, that, at the World's Convention, the American content of the Abelitanization.

alated in that treaty that the Rio Grande was the Mr. Turney. I remarked that I had never res

Mr. Turney. I remarked that I had never read the treaty, but I understood that its terms went to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Calhour. The Senator is just as wrong in that as in the whole of his misunderstanding No such thing, sir! It was expressly left open The two respectable commissioners from Toxawill bear me testimony. It was expressly left open in order that the boundary might be subsequently established by negotiation with Mexico. I know Senator of this body put a construction on its miliate that of the Senator from Tennessee, and which was assailed. But as soon as that treaty was signed by the President, I communicated directly with the Mexican Government, through our charge d'affaires, and stated that I was ready to settle a questions of difference, and amongst others the boundary, upon liberal principles. I did not dream of this war. of this war.

The immediate cause of the war was the ma

The immediate cause of the war was the marching of our forces from the frontier—[A Whig Senator. Corpus Christil—from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Del Norte. That clearly made the invasion, so called, by the President; and hence the declaration, on his part, that the Rio Del Norte was the boundary. But is it an effect of annexation? If General Taylor had remained where he was there would be no invasion—no Rio del Norte as a boundary to be established by treaty and declaration of Congress. The fact is, and cannot be disguised, General Arista, who commanded on the Mexican side, said, if I am not greatly mistaken—and if any gentleman supposes I am, by looking into the records at the State Department he will find the fact—that Arista made a communication, either by writing or through a faithful agent, (and I think it was recently published in one of the Southern papers)—[A Senator: Yes]—that if General Taylor remained on our side of the river, he (Arista) would [A Senator: Yes] — that if General Taylor remained on our side of the river, he (Arista) would remain on his side; and they both might send out expeditions — he to guard sgainst Indian depredations, and we for any purpose we thought proper. So, then, the war was made by the march to the Del Norte. That the President believed that to be Norte. That the President believed that to be our boundary, was very proper; and that invasion was to be repelled, was the natural consequence. But the great question comes up, Has the Executive the right to determine what our boundary is? When we have a disputed boundary question—and we have had many—does it belong to the Executive or to Congress to determine it? There are two ways to do it. One is, by negotiation and treaty, to be performed by the Executive and this body, in case the two nations agree to negotiate. The other is, if the party disputes the boundary, and will not come to terms, for Congress to declare it to be our boundary, and maintain hold upon the social system. These congressional debates are rapidly inoculating the public mind boundary, and will not come to terms, for Congress to declare it to be our boundary, and maintain it at the hazard of war. How long did the boundary of Maine remain unsettled? From the acknowledgment of itdependence in 1783, down to the time that the Senator from Massachusett closed it by a treaty. But did any of the Presidents ever think of marching troops upon the line? The British held Fort Stanwix, but Genzal Weiterstein did not wake saw the house. eral Washington did not make any such move

> my mind. It may be asked, thinking as I did, Why did I not take some step to arrest the march of General Taylor? In the first place, I never heard that the march was ordered until a long time after it took place. I got the information from the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. J. M. Clayfrom the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. J. M. Clayton,) who will remember what I said. I said it was impossible; that such a thing could not be; and I could not believe it, until assured by the fact. After it was officially announced, I said to my friends, The march of General Taylor ought to be arrested. It is bringing on war. I said so to several gentlemen on that side of the chamber, and particularly, if my memory serve me, to the Senator from Delaware, as the information originally came from him. I said to him and to others, that the Oregon and Mexican questions were connectthe Oregon and Mexican questions were connected—that we should avoid war with England rather than Mexico—though both were very un-desirable; but it was to be hoped that we could settle Oregon, before we could be called into a Mexican war. And the reason, sir, that I did not and could not move in reference to General Tayor, which otherwise I most assuredly would have done, was, that it was necessary for me to maintain kind relations with the Executive upon the ques-tion with England, in reference to Oregon, in or-der that I might, if possible, exercise some influotherwise, I certainly would have moved that the march be arrested, and the war averted. I could state some facts in relation to Oregon, but I am not at liberty. I might do so. But I forbear. I thank the Senate for the kindness with which it it has now heard me.

ent. And here let me say, what just now con

In addition to these extracts, it is proper to refer to a few sentiments expressed by Mr. Westcott, of Florida, last Saturday, in a speech on the same question of privilege.

Democracy, he said, had become a mere matter of loaves and fishes. He would have preferred de eat with Van Buren to success with Polk. Fourfifths of the people of Florida would support the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency; and he

would go with his State. Could the people of the United States know the corruption and feculence of their Government, and see how their institutions were all used to plunder them for the benefit of office-beggars, they rould tumble the President and his Secretario the Senate and House of Representatives, Whig and Democratic, neck and heels into the Poto He went for a new party, which should discard lunder. The next President would not be electby the people. In February, 1849, there would be

three candidates before the House of Representa South as the safest exponent of its feelings and sentiments in relation to slavery; and he (Mr. W.) would regulate his vote on the three million bill by Mr. Calhoun's.

He would not only vote against the bill were Wilmot's proviso attached to it, but he would vote hereafter against all supplies of men or ney for the further prosecution of the war.

The clause in the Oregon bill, incorporating the provision of the ordinance of 1787, had been properly stricken out by the Committee on the Judiciary. Every Southern Senator would vote for striking it out.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, having been named as the informant of Mr. Calhoun, in relation to the march of the troops from Corpus Christi, said, that in February, 1846, he was in-formed that the Government had given orders to General Taylor to march to the Rio Grande. He was alarmed. He communicated the intelligence to Mr. Calhoun. They both knew that the country would be plunged into a war by that act. He thought something ought to be done. But he and all the rest were engaged in the more important question pending between this country and England. Besides, no Whig Senator could move in the matter, without being denounced as factious. He would mention a singular circumstance. On the 24th of April, between twelve and one o'clock, while talking with the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Morehead,) he expressed the opinion that we were actually at war with Mexico at that moment; that hostilities had already broken out. A sma bet was proposed, and he lost it by only six hours.

We now call upon the reader to remark, that the following facts are established by the testim of these Senators

1. Mr. Calhoun was the real author of the an nexation of Texas. "She was weak, and the sugestion was, that Mexico would recognise her in mously ratified by the Senate majority of which

was at that time composed of Whigs.

2. It was Mr. Calhoun who settled the Oregon difficulty on the parallel of 49 degrees north

3. It was the march of the Ame from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande which was them, or apprize them of the move. Clayton obtained information of the fi on, and could do nothing. He would ha prevented the war Mr Clayton did not

Mr. Calbour on the Democratic, Mr. Clayton

on the Whig side, knew what was going on-knew that it would produce war, and knew that by arting their march war would be prevented.

Are their excuses for not acting, valid? Could not Mr. Calhoun have induced some re nable member from the Senate on the Demo cratic side to move the necessary resolution Could not Mr. Clayton have done so? Did Mr. Calhoun confine the knowledge of this comentous fact to himself?

Did Mr. Clayton do so ? Is it not certain that it was soon known by every

Who believes for a moment that Mr. Clayton Democratic movement on the subject, without success, had then introduced himself a resolution, rould have failed in obtaining the requisite ormation from the President; or, when this was eiven, would have failed in securing the assent of he Senate to a resolution calling upon the President to arrest the march of the troops?

The people of the United States should fix their | are eye upon this matter. They should call these men to a severe reckoning. It was in the power of sembers of the Senate of the United States to p var with Mexico, and war was not prevented. No movement on the part of Whigs or Democrats was made to prevent it! This is an astounding

The truth is, the fell spirit of party, and the miserable selfishness of Presidential aspirants, are alike regardless of the real welfare of the country. There are many aspirants on the Democratic side of the chamber: were they willing to see the country involved in war that Mr. Polk might break himself down? There are quite as many aspi cants on the Whig side: were they anxious, were the Whig members anxious, to give the Democratic Administration rope, that it might hang it self? Are the highest interests of the country to be the mere stakes in the game of parties? Must blood be shed, the country dishonored and crushed with debt, that the chances of success to some heartless pretender to the Presidential chair may be multiplied?

Let the people look to it. The power to preven war with Mexico was in the hands of the Senate, and not a member of that body would use it. Let this fact be proclaimed throughout the country, and kep perpetually before the people.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Corwin, delivered in th enate last Wednesday, was an extraordinary effort. The Senate was crowded; every avenu thronged with listeners. He occupied about two hours and a half in its delivery, but commande profound attention to the last. His position was bold one, but such as sound reason has always demanded. Only one way of restraining the President was left—that of withholding supplies Mr. Corwin had voted nay upon every bill for raising men or money for the war, during this seson, and his speech was a triumphant vindication of his votes. It was quite as unpalatable to many of his political friends as to his enemies. The speech created a deep and general sensation, and wherever read must incline the hearts of the people to peace. It is republished in the New York Tribune, and we intend to make liberal extracts

MR. ADAMS'S RECEPTION.

Saturday morning last, while Washington Hun as addressing the Committee of the Whole in the House on the three million bill, the venerable John Quincy Adams made his appearance at the door of the hall. Mr. Hunt stopped; the whole of one risen as it were from the grave. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, and Mr. Moseley, of New York, conducted him to his seat, which, having been occupied through the session by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, was gracefully yielded to the man who had honored it so long. Mr. Adams, much affected by this striking demonstration of respect, made a suitable acknowledgment, but in so low a tone hat few could hear him. Many were the cordial greetings he received from members of both paries, who crowded about his seat, and no one shook him more heartily by the hand than Charles J. In-

How strange that there are so few honest, fear less, and independent men, when honesty, fearless ness, and independence, can command respect like this!

WILMOTS PROVISO.

By reference to the report of the Congression proceedings, it will be seen that after all the fears ntertained by some of the action of the House of Representatives on the subject. Wilmot's provise has been sanctioned by that body, and the bill upon which it is engrafted sent to the Senate. As we have already said, its fate there is fixed. The South has a majority of four Senators, Wisconsin not being in the Union yet, and Iowa not having elected her Senators. The proviso will be stricken out, as the anti-slavery clause of the Oregon bill has been, or a compromise will be attempted. The bill certainly will not pass the Senate with its present amendment. The law has gone forth. Mr. Calhoun announced his intention in the speech he delivered the other day, and Mr. Westcott followed him precisely in his declaration. Both took it for granted, as a thing not for a moment to be doubted, that no Southern Senator would vote for

We shall analyze the vote of the Hor

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. Last Saturday, a Message was read in Conress, recommending additional war measure He talks, in stereotyped phrase, of the vigorous ecution of the war-recommends that power e given by Congress to organize into brigades and divisions the additional force it authorized ; to re-enlist the volunteers in Mexico, if ne the close of the term for which they were engaged: forces; and, finally, he again recommends a tax on tea and coffee, and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands.

The several portions of this message were ap propriately referred.

MR. CILLEY—NENATOR FROM MASSACHU-SETTS—PUBLICMEETING IN BOSTON—BRIT-ISH GUIANA.

The proposition of Senator Cilley to withdraw the troops of the United States from Mexico, was in excellent one; but I am sorry to see his explaation of it. Something of allowance must un-loubtedly be made for the habits of thought and ing of a military man; but, as a member of the than utterly repudiate the suggestion of and disciplining our armies on the box and disciplining our armies on the borders of Mexico, for the purpose of a more successful in-vasion than the present promises to be. The view of Joshua R. Giddings seems to me the true one: Withdraw our armies from Mexico, not by way

Davis expiring this year. I have some faint hope 35. One-seventh less than before the revolution that the person selected may, in a degree at least, Louis Philippe would be better employed in devisrepresent the rising feeling on the subject of ing means to educate these poor children than in slavery. There are hearty friends of freedom in intriguing in every Court in Europe to marry his the Legislature, who, although nominally Whigs, are not disposed to follow their party in a wrong direction. Out of it, there are many who symptom thize with them. Whether they will be able to make an advance step in the election of Senator, is certainly very doubtful. The great overshadowing interests of trade and manufactures, blight and dwarf the humanity of Massachusetts. Here, as elsewhere, the greed of Gain, the intense selfishness of Traffick, have a natural aversion to the doctrine that the Rights of Persons are more saared than those of Property. There are noble, and generous, and liberty-loving men among the nerchant princes and corporation lords of our netropolis; but far too many seem disposed to verify the sarcasm of McFingal's assertion, that there

"Merchants, who for Satan's aid.
Would make him partner in their trade
Hang oat their sign, with goodly show,
inscribed with Beelzebub & Co."

usetts needs, as her rightful repres tives at this time, in the United States Senate, men of "sterner stuff" than I fear she is likely to have-men not likely to talk to death a Wilmot proviso, or to pledge the North against Lib-erty, "under an October sun"—men, in short, whom the skilfullest manipulators of your great Congressional kneading-trough at Washington

ould never work up into dough-faces. Last night, a great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, by those in favor of the recall of our troops from Mexico. Addresses were made by Charles Sumner, Judge Williams, Theodore Parker, and thers. The meeting was shamefully disturbed by the riotous conduct of a large body of the volunteers," who interrupted, and, in some intances, entirely drowned the voice of the speakers. Colonel Cushing has a courage of which Falstaff could not boast, if he is willing to "march through Coventry" with such a graceless set of agabonds as are collected in the "Massachusetts

I see by the People's Journal (London) that the mancipated blacks in British Guiana have been etting a good example to white laborers everywhere. Large numbers have made themselves freeholders, through co-partnership or association; and nstead of toiling on as hired laborers on the old esates of their former masters, have become proprietors themselves, either in partnership or on the principle of the Fourier associations in this coun-

try. The editors of the Journal copy from a list, printed by order of the Government, extending a rather pleasing and certainly very novel com-over twenty pages of foolscap paper, such instances panion. It is said that Bentham gave his body to as the following: "Perseverance estate, of 470 acres, purchased by 63 associated laborers; Littlefield esate, of 500 acres, by 12 partners; Lovely Lass estate, 500 acres, by 14 associated laborers; North Brook estate, 500 acres, by 84 laborers. These states, judging from the prices, from \$1,700 to \$10,000, were those which had been worn out by improvident cultivation.

The Committee of the British and Foreign

Anti-Slavery Society have issued an address. strongly recommending the principle of abstinence from the products of slave labor. They say that "it must be obvious to all reflecting minds, that it is the demand which exists for slave produce. which is the chief support of slavery. It is this which keeps open the slave markets. May it not, herefore, be said, that to the commission of a great amount of crime, and the infliction of unkind, do the consumers of slave produce, however ntentionally, furnish the motive?" They regard the late removal of the duties on

slave-grown sugar as a measure directly calculated to increase the slave trade, and strengthen slavery.

AMESBURY, 12th 2d month, 1847. Since my last date, the election of United States Senator has taken place in our Legislature. Gov. Davis was re-elected by a small majority. Joshua Leavitt, the Liberty candidate, received sever

The election in New Hampshire is now near at hand; and great exertions are made by all parties, in their triangular warfare. The old pro-slavery managers of the Democratic party are denying their own acts of infamy in voting for the gag rule in Congress, and for slavery resolutions in the State Legislature. They studiously endeavor to keep in the back ground the real question at issue. The Whigs, having been foolish enough to nominate Daniel Webster for the Presidency, get little credit for their professions of anti-slavery. The Liberty men and Independents, as far as I can learn, act in entire harmony, and I confidently expect that they will largely increase their vote. I learn with deep regret, by the last arriva from England, of the death of Joseph John Gur ney, of Norwich. He was a generous warm hearted philanthropist, and an active membe the Britis' and Foreign Anti-Slavery Soc He was a brother of the celebrated Elizabeth Fry

BRIEF NOTICES OF CURRENT EVENTS, &c A RAILROAD FROM CINCINNATI TO ST. LOUIS contemplated. Already have meetings been held i both cities to further the enterprise. Committ of correspondence have been appointed, and a con vention is proposed to be held in May next, at In dianapolis, to devise measures to accomplish the

great work. The meeting at Cincinnati adopted a reso expressive of the interest felt by the citizens i the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Ohio river, and a committee of five was appoint ed, to correspond with a similar committee at S Louis, and such committees as may be appointed along the line of the projected road, to mature such plans as will insure the success of the enterpr This line of railway will, when completed, give a mighty impulse to the growth of the great West to fill vacancies that may occur in the volunteer It traverses an immense region, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility and exhaustless mineral wealth whose vast resources will be speedily developed b the stimulus of a ready market.

> THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE. Much anxiety is felt on the subject of the purchas the magnetic telegraph by the General Government It is suggested that it should carry on its ope ions as a part of the Post Office system—such l ing the amount of business now transacted by the telegraph on the great mail routes, that double ines are required. Most of these lines are trolled by private companies or individuals, and yield dividends of twenty-five per cent. It is said that the Boston line, if well managed, would earn one hundred per cent. annually on the capital em-ployed. This new mode of doing business, it is argued, will cause an immense falling off in the Post Office revenue, and the profits of the telegraph should be secured to the Department as speedily as possible. Whether it would prove as profitable meculation under the control of Government as twenty five per cent. profit, the receipts on the xpenses. Of course, this is the result of a want

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Education has rapidly ned in France since the introduction of the of inhabitants; of these, 3,182,397 are children. In this city. We hope, ere this, lif we take the number 69,341, at present receiving have all been received by our substruction under the university, and add to them were mailed here in good season. 

A Senator is to be chosen by our Legislature 20,000 receiving a religious education, we have 89.341 receiving instruction, or an average of 1 to ing means to educate these poor children than in

> WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS .- The English Registran Geneval's report discloses some envious fact relating to married life. Husbands and wives, married at 26, live, on an average, 26 years together: the widows living rather more than 10 years after their husbands' deaths, and the widowers nearly 9 years after their wives' deaths. When the husband is 40 and the wife 30, the mean time of married life is 21 years; the widows living 13 years after their husbands, and the widowers only 5 years after the deaths of their wives. This should be a good argument with men in favor of early marriages.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND WAR .- A SUIficient reason why, as things now exist, the system of war will not only continue, but extend, in England, is found in the fact that both Houses of Pariament are filled by officers who receive pay as

such from the country.

In the House of Lords there are 118 officers, and in the House of Commons 140. As long as these men have their own interests to serve, the country will look in vain for any legislation favoring the principles of peace.

It is estimated that the sums expended in the naval and military establishments, during the last year, would have been more than sufficient to purchase food for the starving Irish during the whole period until the next harvest. Hostility to war is making itself felt already in England The people are learning that peace is the only true policy; and the same overwhelming tide of popular sentiment which achieved such a signal tri umph over the corn laws, will yet beat the sword into a ploughshare, and convert the floating batteries, which now carry terror and death to the weak and defenceless, into floating granaries, which shall carry food to the hungry, and bear the fruits of peaceful industry and skill to the remotest ends

of the earth. JEREMY BENTHAM.-Miss Fuller, in her last letter from Europe, mentions a visit paid to Dr. S. Smith, the friend of Bentham, to whom he bemeathed his skeleton, after first giving the surgeons the benefit of his body for dissection. Dr Smith has dressed the skeleton in the clothes that Bentham habitually wore, stuffed to the full proportions, and with a wax face of pleasant expresion. The figure sits amidst the doctor's guests, the surgeons, in order to oppose the popular pre-

judice against dissection. CIVILIZATION ADVANCING .- The Constitution of Wisconsin, just framed, allows the wife to hold all property, real and personal, owned by her at the time of her marriage, and also all that she may acquire after her marriage, as her separate property. This is as it should be. In many of the old States, as far as law can accomplish that object, vomen are deprived of personal identity. Though they have many privileges, they have but few rights; and of these rights men are the sole judges It will not be so always.

The Dutch Government has declared Macassar in the Eastern Archinelago, a free port.

Is IT so?-The registrar general of births paralleled sufferings on a large portion of man-deaths, and marriages, in England, announces that Quakers, that they will probably shortly become extinct; and that "Quakers appear to be dissolved ng into the general population of the country, under the benign influence of religious toleration."

TEA IN IRELAND.—The consumption of tea has normously increased in Ireland. This is attributed to the use of bread instead of potatoes. Bread requires a diluent; potatoes do not-though it is to be feared that the poor Irish took whiskey with their potatoes in greater quantities than would be

necessary to dilute the driest food. CREDITABLE.—The Missouri Legislature recently expelled one of its members (B. F. Walker) for grossly insulting a lady in the street, and afterwards whipping her husband for demanding an explanation. The resolution expelling him declared his conduct to be infamous, unfiting him to associate with gentlemen, and represent a decent constituency. Could not such a rule become gen-

NEW LIBERTY PAPER.—The Genius of Liberty is the name of a new weekly paper just commenced at Ludlow, Vermont.

Apolition of SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The se ect committee of the Delaware Legislature, to which was referred the petitions of numerous citizens, praying the abolition of slavery in that State, have reported a bill in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners. There is no doubt it will be come a law.

the distress is great; the amount of property destroyed is serious. The new Pope has mitigated their hardships by his purse and his personal ex-

Several slight shocks of an earthquake have late ly been felt in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

Two Noble Children.-The New York corespondent of the Boston Recorder relates a beautiful incident which recently occurred at the Mission Sabbath School of German children in that

By the offer of rewards, an active rivalry was scited in the school. Amongst the children was a little girl named Sophia, who, having greater advantages and a much better education than the est, had for several months carried off the prize. Caroline, another pupil, learned forty-four proof texts, being all that her teacher formed for her, and, to make sure of success, committed to memory twenty more verses, making sixty-four in all. But meantime Sophia had learned fifty-nine proofs, and was justly entitled to the reward, which was a handsomely bound New Testament.

The superintendent seems to have been anxious to bestow the reward upon the most industrious scholar, and, upon the close of the exercises, bestowed the prize upon Caroline, saying that Sophia had learned fifty-nine proofs, and Caroline sixtyfour verses; both deserved the gift, but Caroling had learned most, and it was hers.

This was a temptation that few children could have resisted. The prize was given for the greatest number of proof texts, and the superintendent seemed willing to count all the verses she had learned as proofs. This she would not agree to Trembling and faltering, she told him that she had learned but forty-four proof texts, although she had learned sixty-four verses, and sat down pale and distressed, but evidently satisfied with her The book was then given to Sophia, who, in

stead of retaining it, requested that it might b given to Caroline, who had worked so hard to obtain it. The teachers at first looked on with surprise and admiration, but the honesty and gene rosity of these noble children soon drew tears from their eyes, that could not be restrained.

It was Joseph Wadsworth, jun., of Arcade, New York, who furnished our office with the beautifu map which we noticed last week, and not Mr Woodworth, as our types made us say.

nat our paper, No. 4, of January 28th, had not art of Vermont, miscarried, or was suffe emain in some post office on the way. We are fident that the fault was not in the nost office in this city. We hope, ere this, that the papers have all been received by our subscribers. They SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. MR. CHOATE'S SPRECH ON THE ALIEN STATE

[CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.] has been expressly adjudged. A State law, there-has been expressly adjudged. A State law, there-fore, which is a clear and undoubted commercial regulation, is ipso facto null and void—void per se-regulation, is ipso facto null and void—void per se-such is the doctrine of this court in the Gibbons

Such is the doctrine of this court in the Gibbons and Ogden case; that path was of light, shining more and more to absolute results.—3 Cowen, p. 743; Story's Com., 2d vol., p. 513; 11 Peters, p. 158; 15 Peters, p. 511, &c.

The heresy that a State may exercise the power of Congress when and where Congress does not exercise the power granted to it, had its origin in a discussion, some years after the adoption of the Constitution, respecting the validity of an unguardedly drawn law of the State of New York.

One party contended that it trenched upon the Constitution, respecting and constitution, respectively contended that it trenched upon the Constitution, to which was intrusted the exclusive regulation of the subject-matter. The counsel on the other side replied, that there was a large body of local laws, such as sanitary laws, and others of that nature, which the States had an unquestionable right to make, even though there might be some ingredient in them which indirectly affected commerce. The next step was, for counsel to seize upon this idea, and, arguendo, to expand it, until it was asserted that the States had the right to make any commercial regulation, in the absence of the exercise of the power by Congress. There is no trace of this idea in any other quarter than in the vehement and bold disquisitions of counsel in argument.

quarter than in the vehement and bold disquisitions of counsel in argument.

The question has been asked, why the States
were not prohibited in the Constitution from making commercial regulations? The thirteen original States had been trying for years to regulate
commerc, and they had found it as impossible as to
lift the Atlantic ocean in mid-heaven, and to pass
beneath it. They saw that the States of the old
world were suffering under the same evil, in a
greater or less degree. And the Constitution is
the result of the determination of the original
States to do what they could not do in their separate condition. Had it contained a preamble to
this effect: "Whereas we have been trying for a
number of years to regulate commerce, and have number of years to regulate commerce, and have found it impossible, and therefore we have made a General Government, to which we have given the power and right to do that which we could not do," &c., it would have expressed the touth of the do," &c., it would have expressed the truth of the then existing state of things. The States could impose duties, &c., before the Constitution; but the Constitution was made to restrain them from

blundering each other by their several systems of

pinners each sense by the states, imposts duties.

In regard to the retainer of power by the States, it is true of all things which they did not throw into the general partnership of States under the Constitution—such as the right to lay out roads within their borders, &c. Before the Constitution, the thirteen States had thirteen national commerces, but the Constitution fused those commerces, but the Constitution fused those commerces. merces into one national commerce. Massachusetts has no national commerce now. It is the commerce of the United States. Massachusetts has no national flag now, thank God! though, if she had, she would never dishonor it. It is flag of the United States—the stars and stripes of the United States of the United Sta ad she would never dishonor it. It is now the a National Government—a NEW CREATION. Massachusetts has no navigable waters—not a drop—not enough to fill a vial. But it is United States commerce that floats in United States ships over the waters of the United States. How absurd, then to talk of the several States retaining powers which, by the very articles of co-partnership, have been granted to the Government of the whole

Before the Constitution, each State could only exercise power over its own commerce. But if under the Constitution, a State can make comunder the Constitution, a State can make com-mercial regulations, it will make them, not only for its own commerce, but the commerce of the other States—a condition infinitely worse for those other States than that which existed before the

Constitution.

Suppose that a proposition had been made in the Convention to put a clause in the Constitution to allow the States to regulate their own commerce till Congress should do so. What would such a proposition have amounted to? Would it not have been the same as saying that the several States cannot now regulate their commerce? and if the common four regulate their commerce? and if the common functionary whom they have selected to do it shall omit to do so, each State will give the right to regulate its commerce to the other States individually? Enormous absurdity! It would have been scouted from the Convention with devision.

with derision.

The Constitution does not give to Congress the power merely to make commercial laws, as it gave to Congress the power to make bankrupt laws. But the power over commerce is supreme, exclusive, whether it sleeps or wakes, whether it acts or rests. The moment Congress accepted that not regulatable ad arbitrium judicis, but being regulated forever, or until it abdicates the trust. Thus ernment of a country that once accepts the a Government of a country that once accepts the trust of governing that country is always governing that country until, it abdicates the trust, whether it be by laws written in black letter, or cut in the brazen tablets of Rome, or by the absence of laws. Commerce, then, is regulated at the pleasure of the supreme regulator. His judgment stands loco nostrorum. It is the standard of completeness. Dum status regulatoris existe, regulatio constans. The right of a Government to sleep is indisputable; and the sleeping of the Government of the United States is far better than the waking of the Government of Massachusetts. the waking of the Government of Massachusetts. It was not only the expectation of the original States that Congress should regulate commerce, but it was their nightly and daily prayer. The regulation of compares by Congress in elements regulation of commerce by Congress in silence is as effective as in speech. Life is as active in a hair as in a heart. Power, from its very nature, can never be dormant. It is like life, that never sleeps while it is life.—14 Peters, p. 576. The framers of the Congritution contemplated transcripts. framers of the Constitution contemplated two states of things: either the conferring upon Congress the whole of the commercial power, or parts of the commercial power, or parts of the commercial power, or batter abnormal power,

is evident.

But this law of Massachusetts is not a pauper law, but a pure revenue act. That the tax is laid directly on the master of the vessel, is of no importance; for it has been decided by this court that the Constitution cannot be invaded in an indirect way, where it is decided that a tax by a State on the sale of an imported article is a tax on the article.

State on the sale of an imported article is a tax on the article.

As to the meaning of the word imports, there is no authority for confining it to inanimate objects. Import means generally that which is imported; and as the transportation of persons in ships is one of the known operations of navigation, men may be imported into a country as well as goods. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in its decision on this very case, speaks of the "importation of infamous or victous persons."—4 Metcalf, p. 485.—Purdon's Pennsylvania Digest, p. 546.

If this law be not a fraud, in words, upon the power of Government over the commercial power, it is a fraud in spirit. Had it imposed a tax of two dollars a head on the captain, mate, and crew.

it is a fraud in spirit. Had it imposed a tax of two dollars a head on the captain, mate, and crew, of every alien ship that came into the port of Boston without a cargo of foreign goods, it could not be a more decided fraud upon the existing commercial regulations of the United States than it is.—Digest B 1, Tute 3, 4 29.

But the Supreme Court of Massachusetta does not regard it as a commercial regulation, because it does not impose a large revenue. That bench admits it would be a revenue act, and consequently a commercial regulation in collision with the laws and Constitution of the United States, if it had imposed a large duty upon alien passengers. The whole case is thus given up; for, as it is admitted that it is a fraud to raise revenue by a tax on imports from abroad, the amount of the tax cannot affect the question, and deprive it of its character.

The court adjourned till Monday, February MONDAY, FREEUARY 8, 1847.

MONDAY, FREHUARY 8, 1847.

The act of Massachusetts is in absolute repugnance to the existing regulations or legally manifested will of Congress upon the subject of aliens. The laws of Congress permit the alien stranger to land on the shores of these United States duty free. The act of Massachusetts makes them pay a duty for landing on the shores of Massachusetts, one of these United States.

in all this time, so far as the will of Congress has been manifested, duty free. It is therefore the duty as well as the power of this court; to collect the notorious aggregate of faces in the legislative history of the country on this point of alien tax, and to interpret and ascertain the will of the General Government on the day of the passage of this law by the State of Massachusetts, and if it finds that the whole policy of Congress has been to admit the alien duty free, it is bound to declare the law of Massachusetts repugnant to the laws of Congress and the Constitution.

Suppose that a philosophical foreigner—a Montesquien or a De Tocqueville—should inquire what was the will of the American Government in 1837, when this law of Massachusetts made, respecting the admission of aliens into these United States; suppose them to inquire how it came to be that aliens were admitted duty free into the country for fifty years, withoutany express law of Congress was a cause omissus, or an exercise of the governmental will—whether it was the result of forgetfulness or policy, wisdom or fooliahness?

Before these questions can be answered, it must be borne in mind, that, when the Government has the power to tax the alien, and does not tax him, it is a proof of design to admit him free of tax; for it is a settled rule, for one department of Government have been a properly and the power of the control of

not to permit. The silence of the legislator is proof of his permission. When nothing is said, silence presumes assent.

Also, before answering these questions, it must be remembered, that, when the supreme regulating power of a State has been actively exercised over a general subject that includes a particular subject—as commerce, which includes the transportation of alien passengers—and the whole field has been covered with a series of legislation, it is a universal rule of law, that the whole subject has been fully in the mind of the lawgiver, and that an omission to legislate upon the particular subject—as to tax the alien passenger—is a conclusive proof of a design to erect a system of no taxation of the alien.

sive proof of a design to erect a system of no tax-ation of the alien.

Starting with these principles, it is proposed to answer the questions of the foreign philosophical inquirer, and to show him that the will of the American Government in 1837 was, that the alien stranger should be admitted duty free; and that the absence of the direct action of Congress on the subject is not the result of forgetfulness, but as clear a revelation of the governmental will as if it had been expressly announced.

had been expressly announced.
The Government of these United States, at its organization, was endowed, by the express terms of the Constitution, with the supreme power to regulate commerce and to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; with the supreme power to admit aliens free of duty, and to advance them to absolute citizenship.

mit aliens free of duty, and to advance them to absolute citizenship.

Nor did the people confer upon Congress a barren sceptre. They purposed that Congress should proceed without delay and unsleepingly to administer the power granted to it. Congress, upon assuming the trust, did proceed to lay the foundation for a body, a system of regulations; and upon that foundation a structure has since been erected, that embraces the whole subject-matter of the power of Congress. The statute book exhibits, in every line in every page, the marks of this pracevery line in every page, the marks of this practical system. It shows regulations respecting ton-nage, the admission of foreign goods, &c., and even a body of regulations applicable to alien passen-

a body of regulations applicable to alien passengers themselves.

From 1789 to 1837—every day, every hour of that time—the process of embarkation from Europe to this country has been going on; thousands and thousands of thousands of aliens have traversed the sea on ships whose prows were turned to this land of freedom; Congress has been the witness of this sublime, instructive spectacle, this grand movement of human life hurrying from one continent to another by the resistless law of destiny; the warm heart of Ireland, the strong will of England, the honest industry of Germany, millions from the great hive of Europe, have been swarming to our shores; and how has this mighty stream of immigration been met by the American Government? By perfect exemption from all duties!

And yet it is now said, that Massachusetts can

tax these thousands upon thousands of alien strangers coming to our shores!

Congress has, during all this time, taxed every possible article—tea, coffee, carriages, &c.—but has never taxen the alien friend. It has never

a policy whose voice has been one constant, cheerful, inspiriting, invitation to the alien friend, who thirsted for the waters of freedom, to come and drink freely, without money and without price!

But there is a system of laws relative to the alien on the statute book. By the law of 1799—Stat. at Large, vol. 1, p. 661—it is enacted, that, from a certain day, the wearing apparel, tools, &c., of alien passengers arriving in this country, shall be admitted duty free. Shall it be said, because Congress did not enact that the alien passenger himself should come in free of tax, that therefore he may be subject to the tax laws of the States? Such a doctrine would be, to admit the plumage and tax out the brid! The alien himself was left by Congress to enjoy the original right of man to go to and fro, and exempted his personal baggage, to enable him to enjoy that right in a higher degree. In the same year, permission was given to the States to pass health laws, &c., with the express condition that they should not, under any pretence, presume to lay duties on commerce for revenue purposes. This provise was, to check the proclivity of the States to unconstitutional action; but no one then dreamed of the States assuming to lay a duty on mes. In 1813, a law was passed providing for the comfortable transportation of the alien passenger from the port of his embarkation to this country. Instead of taxing him, the laws of the United States go to Dublin, Liverpool, Bremen, and take the alien by the hand, provide for his comfort on the passage with a parental care, free his haggage from all burdens, and, in the brief period of two or three years, advance him to the participation of the glorious functions of absolute American citizenship!

For fifty years before 1837, the alien friend came into the United States for duty. In 1845, 120,000 aliens came in. The annual rate of immigration since 1759 has been at the least 50,000 aliens. Who shall say that the system which has been admitting these immense numbers of the human family d

upon an inhospitable frontier, but we hall their
advent with open arms, and bid them welcome, in
the name of liberty and equality! We do more
We admit his apparel and tools free of duty. We
place the means in his hands to gain an hones
livelihood, and bid him go and begin to earn the
name and rights of native-born citizens.
Who shall say there is no intention in all this
no design, no purposed policy? The man who
could say there is not, who could so misconceiv
the object of this grandest of our institutions, i
guitty of political atheism.

till it is revoked by the Government. This has

by the acts of the States. The millions of our adopted countrymen are here, co-plaintiffs in this case, anxious that the past policy of the General Government shall be preserved inviolate, in order that their friends, whom they have left behind, shall have the privilege to come and drink of the wells of national life in this glorious land, on the same terms they themselves were permitted to come and drink of them.

Hut if James Norris is only here, he has instructed his counsel to say to this court, that he has a calm reliance upon the learning and wisdom, upon the past and present greatness of the court, that the court will do full justice in the cause. If these fail, then the pillared firmament is rottenness, and earth's base is built on stubble!

FROM EUROPE-EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER. The steamer Sarah Sands arrived on the 10th stant at New York, from Liverpool, bringing ondon dates to the 20th ultimo.

Parhament opened on the 19th ultimo.

The Queen's speech is, as usual, about one-tent s long as personal explanation of a member of

The distress of Ireland, and the necessity of im ediate relief, are its prominent themes. In Ireland, outrages on public works are rife. The statement about the purchase of fire-arms

vas rather exaggerated. The famine is increasing. The price of proviions has risen so high as to be beyond the mean

of many of the laborers who have employment.
"I know men," said the Rev. Mr. Bagley, at a public meeting recently, "to be working two en-tire days upon the public roads without ever tasting a morsel of food-[great sensation.]-I know many of their families obliged to go to bed for two uccessive nights, without tasting a morsel of food; and I know that not many days since, Tim Mc-Carthy, on the Strand, and his family, for fortyeight hours, had not eaten a morsel of food, but, as they said themselves, they drank the cold black water; and when some charitable hand reached some assistance, two of the children fainted on tasting food."

A miserable looking man, standing som tance from the speaker, here exclaimed—"I am McCarthy, and I can prove the truth of that."

[Sensation.]
The speech of the French King is as short as that of the English Queen. Both assume that they have protested against the annihilation of Cracow. The King congratulates his subjects on the occasion of the marriage of his beloved son, the Duke de Montpensier, to his beloved niece. The Queen says it has become a subject of correspondence between the two Governments.

There is a scarcity of grain in France, but the navigation laws have been suspended. The King of Sweden has protested against the ncorporation of Cracow by the three Powers.

Wilmer and Smith's Times says that the British Government has resolved to suspend the navigation laws, to repeal the duties on grain of the last and distilleries, and to use the whole navy to bring food from every quarter of the world.

Business men anticipate from all these measures, when carried out, a downward tendency in the

The city of London has been gradually sinking for some years, and the water of the Thames gradu-

ally rising. Since our report of the 5th instant, the market has assumed a very heatthy appearance, occasioned by the daily increasing prospect of small supplies from Ireland, without (s. far as we are at present able to judge) an adequate increase from the States to meet the deficiency. The imperfection in the cure of States beet is the only obstacle to its meeting ready sale; but, when this does not present itself, we have a good demand at an advance of 4s. to 5s. per tierce. Pork also sells freely at an improvement of 2s. per barrel.

Bacon, of siscable weights and quality, is in request, selling on arrival, and must be neted 2s. to 3s. per cwt. searcr. Cheese.—The quality of this article has been much deteriorated by being shipped in grain vessels, to the extent of at least 3s. to 4s. per cwt.; and our reduced quotations arise more from this cause than any actual decline in the market.

Lard is cagerly sought after, at a further enhancement of 3s. to 4s. per cwt. Tallow firm at our quotations.

Lavancoot. Comy Thank, Jan. 3.—From Canada there are 616 quarters of wheat, 120 loads of oatmeal, and 1,654 barrels of flour; and from foreign ports, 2,554 quarters of indian corn, and 5,421 barrels of flour; while the exports amount to 5,725 quarters of wheat, 90 quarters of peas, 2,267 quarters of oats, 93 quarters of beans, 165 quarters of peas, 2,267 quarters of ladian corn, 252 loads of catmeal, 779 sacks and 3,975 barrels of flour. The trade continues to exhibit considerable excitement; and, although the load demand in the past two days has been limited, some heavy transactions have been entered into in free wheat, both on speculation and for shipment to LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10. We had no room last week to notice the Senate proceedings on Wednesday afternoon. For the sake of making our report continuous, we now revert to them.

During the morning hour, petitions were presented; certain private bills reported; and Mr. Morehead, from a select committee, reported a bill for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims for French spoliations.

Mr. YULER submitted two resolutions, one for the expulsion of the editor of the Washington Union from the floor of the Senate, on account of Union from the floor of the Senate, on account of a false and scandalous article in his paper concerning the Senate; the other, for the expulsion of the reporters of that paper from the reporters bench, for incorrect and insufficient reports of the proceedings of that body. Some little discussion arose, the President deciding that they must lie over under the rule, like other resolutions; from which decision an appeal was taken, on the ground that the resolutions involved a question of privi-

The appeal and resolutions were postponed till The bill providing for the building of four naval steamships was made the special order for Friday

ill made its report, recommending the Senate to

and the bill was passed.

Mr. Cass then took the floor, and delivered him self at great length on the special order, the three million bill, supporting it warmly, and contesting the positions of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Cass is the

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The Vice President laid before the Senate 1 ommunication from Dr. Houston, reporter for the Union; which was read and laid on the table. It entirely satisfied the Senate that there was no cause for the resolution of expulsion against him,

Mr. Corwin an opportunity to address the Senate on the three million bill. He did so in a speech of two hours' length, in strong opposition to the war, and to the policy of voting men or money in its support. It was a brilliant effort.

The war and to the policy of voting men or money in its support. It was a brilliant effort.

The limit length him, denouncing the discourtesy of the House.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, debate closed, and action commenced. Deep excitement was and solicy and action commenced. They were brought on, one dish at a time, in exquisitely beautiful china bowls.

Mr. Baghy obtained the floor, and the Sen

In the House, a resolution to terminate the de te on the three million bill next Monday was id upon the table.

Mr. Dobbin contended that slavery was a scrip-Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, denounced Wilmot's

Mr. Gilks presented the views of the central lave States. He held that slavery would in time extinct in the South.

Mr. Gordon spoke earnestly in support of the

mittee rose. A message was received from the President ouncing that he had signed the ten regiment bill. The joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor was referred to the Committee on Military Af-

Mr. Ashler, from the Committee on the Judi ciary, submitted a report on the memorial of Robert Owen.

After some unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the question of privilege, involved in the following resolutions: privilege, involved in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the editors of the Union—anewspaper published in the city of Washington—having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 6th of February, issued and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, they be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

Be it further resolved, That the report of the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th day of February, in relation to the bill entitled "An set to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," is partial and unjust to the body, and that the reporters for that paper be excluded, for the residue of the session, from a place in the gallery of the Senate.

Mr. YULER spoke at length in support of the

After a protracted discussion by Messrs. Caloun, Turney, and Allen, (which we have noticed length in another place,) the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. RATHBUN attempted to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report forthwith the names of all secret inspectors of the customs; but he failed.

The House resolved to close debate on the thre

nillion bill on Monday at 12 M. The House resolved itself into Con the Whole, and Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, addressed the Committee in an eloquent speech in

opposition to the war policy.

Mr. Dillingham followed in support of the war as well as of Wilmot's proviso. He said: as well as of Wilmot's proviso. He said:

But gentlemen contended that, by prohibiting slavery from that territory, they would shut out the South from all participation in its advantages. Not so. He was told that, in the Southern States, of the white male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, only one-fourth were owners of alaves. Three-fourths of the Southern population, then, may improve that territory, if they choose. The disadvantages of the prohibition to the South, then, were not worth naming, compared with the curse which would be brought upon the newly-acquired territory by tolerating slavery there. Ignorance was the strength of slavery's chains. "Knowledge was power." Educate the slaves, and their manacles would drop from them, despite all the efforts of their oppressors. Slave-holders were aware of this truth, and therefore kept their slaves in ignorance.

Here the Speaker's hammer fell, and Milton Brown denounced the President agrailly of bring

Brown denounced the President as guilty of bringing on the war. Not a Whig would have voted for annexation, he said, had it been known that the President would order the army to the Rio

Mr. HARMANSON said :

Mr. riable. Manson said:

They were giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy in another way. The Wilmot proviso was doing it. So far from conciliating every section of the country, it was distracting the supporters of the war. It dampened the patriotism of the South. Gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that they would extirpate slavery by such a restriction. The people of the South were as anxious to get rid of slavery as the North. But it would not be accomplished in a day. A door must be opened for them still farther south, through which the slaves could go to a congenial home, beneath the vertical rays of the sam. For half a century had the institution of slavery been receding southward. Let the retreat go on, and by and by the Southern States would be free. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The Senate was occupied during the day with the discussion of the question of privilege. At length, Mr. YULKE withdrew the resolution to expel the reporters, and the Senate then adopted the resolution to exclude the editor of the Union, Thomas Ritchie, from the floor of the Senate, by

Yans—Mossrs Archer, Badger, Berrien, Eutler, Calhoun, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greeks, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morchead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcoti, Woodbridge, Yulee—27. NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Athison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier Soule, Sturgeon, Turney—21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Seaborn Jones discussed the Bible argument in behalf of slavery, in answer to the assertions which had been made in the course of the debate, perticularly by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wood,) that it is contrary to Scrip-

gentleman to re-teronomy.

Mr. W. Hust next addressed the Committee. He expressed his decided opposition to the further acquisition of territory, that they already possessed as much as was for

genteman to read the 7th verse or the 28th chapter of Denteronomy.

Mr. W. Hunt next addressed the Committee. He expressed his decided opposition to the further acquisition of tarritory, on the ground that they already possessed as much as was for the welfare or advantage of the country, that it would introduce a mose of men into the country, foreign to its present population in every respect, which would prove a new and powerful element of discord; that they had no right to acquire territory by conquest; and that such acquisition was inconsistent with the national honor.

APPEABANCE OF MR. ADAMS.

The Hon. Joun Quincy Adams here made his appearance upon the floor of the House; and, the members rising to receive him, he was conducted to the seat reserved for him, occupied by

Mr. Andrew Johnson, who remarked: Incompliance with the understanding with which I selected this seat at the commencement of the present session, I now tender to the venerable member from Massachusets the seat which I then selected for him, and will furthermore congratulate him on being spared to return to this House.

Mr. Andrew tesposaded. It is with much pleasure that I again return to your midst. Had I a more powerful voice, I might respond to the congratulations of my friends and the members of this House, for the house which has been done me. But, enfeabled as I am by disease, I beg that you will excuse me.

Mr. Anams was in favor of Wilmot's proviso, and did not believe that it would prove disadvantageous to the South. Minny alaveholders, he said salded their slaves, and gone to the Vestern States and settled. So he believed, if slavery should be probibited from the newly-acquired territory, slaveholders would go there from the South, and work themselves. He would take time by the forelook, and show to the Mexicans, at the outset, that whatever territory teep might acquire in the progress of the war should be free territory.

Mr. Strawant enied that the Wilmot provise would have no practical operation; it would have a very great and

States. Free lakor was becoming more and more prevaled there; and he believed that, with the increase of the Nort ern institutions there, slavery would eventually cease.

Mr. McClellar and the addressed the Committee. He cot tended that the prohibition of slavery from territory, who acquired, was constitutional; and that it had been the invasable practice of the Government to prohibit it. He design to show, in the next piace, that the ordinance of 1787, for that time to the present, had been considered constitution that it had been so recognised by Mr. Madison; that it had been so recognised by Mr. Madison; that it he been ratified by Congress, and sanctioned by various judge decisions; and, finally, he would state the reasons which is pelled him to vote for the Willing province.

Mr. Grozmos followed. He had years ago predicted the recognition of the property of the willing the property of the willing the property of the proper

Monday, FEBRUARY 15. The House to-day was the great theatre of at-raction. By resolution, all debate on the three allion bill was to be closed at 12 o'clock.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Virginia, having on Satur-day evening obtained the floor, had moved an adjournment, unwilling to speak to empty benches He was entitled to the floor this morning, but Me was entitled to the noor this morning, but a majority of the members seemed unwilling to give him an hour for his speech. Accordingly, a motion being made to go into Committee of the Whole, some one moved a call of the House, and on this the yeas and mays were ordered. By such means, the House did not succeed in resolving itself into Committee of the Whole till about fifteen minutes fore 12 o'clock Mr. Pendleton occupied but a minutes of the time left him, denouncing the

First, Wilmot's proviso was moved. MOOOLE raised the question of orde and, at his request, the Clerk read a rule thought

to exclude the amendment.

The Chair overruled the point of order. appeal was taken, and tellers were demanded of the question, "Shall the decision of the Chai stand?" Carried-yeas 116, nays 83. Messrs. Sawyer, Cunningham, of Ohio, and a few other Northern membery, voting asy.

Mr. Douglass moved a resolution embracing

the Missouri compromise line as a substitute for the proviso. Lost-yeas \$2, nays 109. Messrs Sawyer, Cunningham, Strong, Brodhead, and few other Northern men, voting for it.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the amenda by striking out all after the word "provided," and

"That any territory which may hereafter be acquire the United States from Mexico shall be disposed of account the terms and conditions of the Missouri compromise of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and which hereby agreed to be extended, in case of such acquisition west to the Pacific occan. That is, slavery shall be produced north of that line, and tolerated south of it, if a major the people in any new State desire and authorize it by Constitution." This amendment was also rejected on a vote

The question was then taken on the provis which is as follows: which is as follows:

"Provided, further, that there shall be neither slavery in involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent. America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in a other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the par shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, That as person escaping into such territory from whom labor or sevice is lawfully lealined in any one of the United States, and fugitive may be lawfully recolaimed, and conveyed out of as territory, to the person claiming his or her labor or service. The vote stood-yeas 110, nays 89. Messi Cunningham, of Ohio, Dunlap, of Maine, Strong

ellers—yeas 81, nays 104.

of New York, and a few other Northern membe voting nay.

An amendment proposing that the appropriation should not be used till the ratification of a treaty

was voted down. Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virginia, as a last resort moved a substitute for the hill, which substantially was nothing more than the original bill, withou the proviso. Of course, no more amendmen would be in order, and so Wilmot's proviso would have been left among the things that were.

To guard against this result, Mr. ASHMUN, Massachusetts, moved to amend Mr. Dromgoole's amendment by adding to it the proviso. [A laugh.] Mr. DROMGOOLE made a faint opposition to this

on a question of order.

Mr. Ashmun asked him if he would not acce the proviso as a modification? [Much laughter. Mr. DROMGOOLE strongly objected; he did no uch thing. [Renewed laughter.]

The proviso was adopted-yeas 105, nays 77. Mr. Dromgoole was caught. There was grea aughter, and voices were heard, exclaimin Dromgoole, they have got the wind of you." He earnestly asked the House for leave to withdray his now deformed progeny. The Chair decided that he might, if the House would consent; bu the House overruled the decision of the Chair only 48 voting to sustain it.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend the proviso by stricting its operation to territory north of 36 deg 30 min. Ruled out of order at first, but subsequently declared to be in order. It was then renected without a count. The Committee rose, and reported the bill a

amended. The previous question was demanded, and the main question was ordered. The main question was on agreeing to the amend

nent (the Wilmot proviso) reported by the Com mittee of the Whole. The question was decided by yeas and nays, a

follows:

Yaas—Mesers. Abbots, John Quincy Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Ashmun, Benton, Blanchard, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Catheart, Collamer, Collin, Cranston, Croxier, Culver, Cummins, Darragh, Delano. De Mott, Dillingham, Dixon, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, John H. Ewing, Faran, Foot, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Goodyear, Gordon, Grinnell, Grover, Hale, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Henley, Henry, Hoge, Ellas B. Holmes, Hough, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Lawrence, Levip, Lewis, Maclay, McClelland, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Pering,

Cielland, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, Mclivaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Perrill, Pettit, Pollock, Ramsey, Kathbun, Ripley, Ritter, Jalius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Russell, Sawtelle Scammon, Schenek, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Starkweather Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Benjamin Thompson, Janes Thompson, Thurman, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaton White, Williams, Wilmot, Wintshop, Wood, Woodruff Woodworth, Wright, Yost—115.

Nays—Mosers Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bay ly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs, James Black, James A. Black Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Millon Brown, William G. Brwm, Burt, John G. Chapman, Agustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke Cobb, Cocke, Constable, Cottrell, Croxier, Cullom, Cunning ham, Daniel, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Bobbin, Dockerr, Doug lass, Dromgoole, Ellett, Erdman, Edwin H. Ewing, Ficklin Gentry, Graham, Grider, Haraison, Harmanson, Hilliari Jsac E. Holmes, Hophins, George S. Houston, Edmund W Hubard, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaafman Thomas Butler King, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Long, Lumpkin, McQlean, McClernand, McDaniel, James McDowell McHenry, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris Morse, Newton, Owen, Parish, Payne, Fendleton, Parry Phelps, Filsbury, Reid, Reife, Rhett, Roberts, Sawyer, Sed don, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton Stephens, St. John, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Jacot Thompson, Tibbatts, Toombs, Towas, Tredway, Trumbe Wick, Woodward, Young—106.

So the amendment of the Committee of the Whole was concurred in by the House.

Whole was concurred in by the House. The question was then taken upon the bill, which

as passed—yeas 115, nays 105. In the Senate, several petitions for pe

he subject of the Mexican war. He did not inend to interfere with the three million bill, but

question of Mr. Sevier. The resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico ought not to be presecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union.

Resolved, That it ought to be signified to the Government of Mexico, that its Government of the United States does not desire to dismember the republic of Mexico, and is ready to treat with the Government of that republic for peace, for a liberal adjustment of boundaries, and for just indemnities due by either Government to the citizens of the other.

The naval pension bill, and the bill to provide

or additional steamships for the navy, were passed. Mr. BAGBY addressed the Senate on the three illion bill, without exciting any special interest. Further remarks on the passage of Wilmot's proviso next week.]

Tuesday, February 16.
In the Senate, Mr. Atchison presented a strange emorial from the Legislature of Missouri, asking Congress to enable the owners of slaves to prevent the slaves from escaping into Canada, and to re-cover them when there! A beautiful spectacle! A Union comprehending thirty sovereign States, turning slave catchers for the benefit of Missouri! Mr. ALLEN presented the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature against the extension of slavery. The three million bill being taken up, Mr. Ban-Mr. Chalmers moved an adjournment,

he floor to-day.

In the House, the bill for the admission of Wisonsin into the Union was passed. A bill was passed, giving the consent of Congress to the sale of certain salt-spring lands here-tofore granted to the States of Illinois, Arkansas,

and Missouri. The resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor. The resolution of thanks to Gran. I amended amended by the Senate, after having been amended so as to include the major generals and brigadier generals in the action at Monterey, was passed. Various resolutions and reports were sub and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17. The House was occupied to-day chiefly on Territorial business.

In the Senate, Mr. Colourr, of Georgia, expatiated at large upon matters and things in general, in a speech on the three million bill.

A CHINESE DINNER.—An officer of the United A CHINESE DINNER.—An officer of the United States squadron, in the Chinese seas, gives the following bill of fare at a large Chinese dinner, to which he, with numerous other foreigners, was invited: "1. Birds' nest soup. 2. Pork fat, fried with potatoes. 3. Hog's hoofs. 4. Mushrooms stewed, 5. Birds' nest salad. 6. Giblet soup. 7. Kitten hash. 8. Fried Irish potatoes. 9. Rat hash. 10. Tea. 11. Sharks' fins. 12. Fried ducks. 13. Dog stew. 14. Stewed chickens. 15. Ham stew. 16. Pork stew. 17. Fried sucumbers. 18. Pate of rats. 19. Feline racout. 29. Ham stew.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTIONS

We present, in an abridged form, reports of the ngs of various State Liberty Conven retaining such parts of the reports as will give a fair idea of the spirit and principles of the Con-ventions. It would be impossible to publish all the reports at length.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERTY CONVENTION IN

Proceedings of the Liberty Convention in Rhode Island.

Pursuant to a call issued by the State Central Committee, a Convention of the friends of Liberty in Rhode Island met at Mechanics' Hall, in the city of Providence, on Wednesday, January 27, and was called to order by B. E. Borden, secretary of the State committee. Christopher Comstock, of South Kingstown, was chosen President; Dr. Hiram Allen, of Cumberland, and Wm. H. Hudson, of Providence, Vice Presidents; and B. E. Borden, Secretary.

The Convention was addressed in an able manner by the Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, Mass. The business committee reported a series of resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, which were read and laid on the table, to be taken up whenever the Convention should be disposed to entertain them. Rev. Mr. Lovejoy read an address from the State committee, to the people of Rhode Island, which was adopted, and voted to be published. Addresses were made by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, Rev. B. D. Peck, Wm. Adams, Rev. Mr. Philamore, and Mr. Wentworth. Dr. Hiram Allen, Wm. H. Hudson, and C. Comstook, were appointed a committee to nominate State officers.

The Convention then adjourned to 6½ o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the nominating committee.

The Convention met at 6½ o'clock. The nom-

mittee.

The Convention met at 6½ o'clock. The nominating committee reported the following-named candidates for State officers:

For Governor.—Edward Harris, of Cumberland.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Jacob D. Babcock, of

Hopkinton.
For Secretary of State.—Samuel R. Jackson, of For Attorney General.—Bailey E. Borden, of

umberland.
For General Treasurer.—William H. Hudson, of

Providence.
For Member of Congress, Eastern District.—John Boyden, jun., of Cumberland.
For Member of Congress, Western District.—Lauriston Hall, of North Kingston.
The report was received, and the above-named gentlemen were nominated for State officers and members of Congress, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the approaching election.
The following-named gentlemen were appointed a State Central Committee:
William H. Stillman, Hiram Allen, Whipple Metcalf. Stephen Benedict, Stephen N. Mason,

William H. Stillman, Hiram Allen, Whipple Metcalf, Stephen Benedict, Stephen N. Mason, Obed Paine, and Leonard Johnson.

After able addresses from the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, B. D. Peck, and Philamore, the Convention adjourned sine die.

C. Comstock, President. B. E. BORDEN, Secretary.

Many excellent resolutions were adopted, som of them the same as those passed by the Massa-chusetts Liberty Convention. We quote a few: Resolved, That the systematic manner in which Resolved, That the systematic manner in which the annexation of Texas was accomplished, and the nation plunged into a war for the strengthening and extension of the slave interest, admonishes us of the power of slavery in this country, and the necessity of a united effort on the part of the friends of freedom to stay its further progress.

Resolved, That, while we leave every State in the full enjoyment of all its constitutional power over the system of slavery within its own borders, we solemnly protest against any action on the part g. over the system of slavery within its own borders, we solemnly protest against any action on the part of our National Government to extend, strengthen, or perpetuate slavery, either by the acquisition of territory to be formed into slave States, or the admission of such States into the Union, as at war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution

with the principles of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, the Constitution of the United States, and the clearest dictates of humanity.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery press is among the most powerful instrumentalities in reforming public sentiment on the subject; that it is the duty of Liberty men to extend the circulation of news-papers devoted to the Liberty cause; and that we particularly recommend to their patronage the "National Era," "Emancipator," and the "Lib-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION, VERMONT.

BRANDON, Jan. 27, 1847. Pursuant to the call of the State Central Co. mittee, the friends of freedom convened at the Baptist meeting-house, in Brandon. Hon. J. W.

Hardwick, and Charles H. Lovejoy, of Ferrisburgh. The following resolution, embraced in Mr. Bailey's letter, was then read and passed:

Resolved, In the language of "Wilmot's amendments," "There shall be no slavery tolerated in any territory acquired from Mexico by our Government.

The Convention was addressed by Henry Bibb. Mr. Hayden, C. L. Knapp, A. J. Ramell, Rev. Mr. Paine, C. C. Briggs, Mr. Allen, Rev. Mr. Hand.

and others. A State Liberty Convention was organized. The following officers were appointed: Hon. J. Scott, President.

Joseph Poland, Secretary. R. V. Marsh, Harry Hale, W. H. French, and W. Sias, as officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Convention was well attended, occasionally

crowding the large Baptist church in the place to tend to interfere with the three million bill, but he would submit two resolutions, on which he intended to address the Senate at the proper time, or during this week, as he remarked in reply to a question of Mr. Sevier. The resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico ought not to be presecuted for the acquisition of territory to form

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas, for the sole purpose of extending and perpetuating the curse of slavery, was the only cause of the present disgraceful war with a sister republic.

Resolved, That those parties are alone responsible for the continuance of this war-for its horrors, its waste of blood, of life, and treasure—who volunteer for its prosecution, and who, in the national counsels, vote the money, the men, and the means, to carry it on

Resolved, That no man, organized body of men, or party, has any right to "follow a multitude to do evil," whether that multitude be the nation, the State, a party, or a neighborhood.

From the Cleveland American.

From the Cleveland American.

The Hudson Convention.

This Convention proved to be, as we anticipated one of the most interesting and important Liberty Conventions ever held in the country. The proceedings, officially reported in another column, though circumstantially full and correct, give no adequate idea of the interest excited by the debates and speeches of the members. The commodious house of worship belonging to the Free Congregational Church was opened to the Convention; and although the very unfavorable weather of Tuesday, threatening in the morning a general break up of the roads, prevented the attendance of a great number of our friends from the remote counties of the Reserve, yet the house was full, and often overflowing, at all the principal sessions of the Convention. That early and indefatigable friend of the slave, Gen. J. H. Paine, of Painesville, presided with his usual ability.

Organization and Pledge.—The plan of organization, and the pledge, recommended by the Convention, will be found in the proceedings. If the county committees will enter upon the work of carrying out the organization suggested and persevere in it, the cause on the Reserve will of necessity receive an impulse that will be felt throughout the country. The consideration of the pledge which was adopted elicited one of the most opirited debates that occurred at the Convention. It was finally approved without a dissenting vote.

Liberty Association.—This was reorganized by the Convention, and the name of "Northern Okie Liberty Association" substituted for that of "Newtorn Reserve." with a view of embracing any county south of the Reserve, which may carry out a contemplated plan of organization. A majority of the officers were located as Cleveland, with a view of morning any county south of the Reserve, which may carry out a contemplated plan of organization. A majority of the officers were located as Cleveland, with a view of

entions were recommended to he hald at different places, during the current year. The next will be held at Warren, to be appointed at an early day by the executive committee of the Liberty

Mission to the South .- We are happy to Mission to the South.—We are happy to announce that pecuniary arrangements were made for a mission to the South. The Rev. Mr. Blakeslee, of Hudson, in the course of a speech denouncing the sentiments of one of the reports, condemnatory of the churches and missionary societies, in withholding the Gospel from the South, pledged himself for \$100 toward the support of any one who could be found to go South on such a mission.

George Bradburn.—Much of the interest of the Convention was derived from the spirited and powerful speeches of Mr. Bradburn.

The following persons were then appointed officers of the Northern Ohio Liberty Association for the ensuing year:

cers of the Northern Ohio Liberty Association for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee.—Edward Wade, J. L. Watson, M. H. Hikkok, and L. L. Rice, of Cleveland; James H. Paine, of Painesville; Leicester King, of Warren; Arvine Wales, of Massillon.

Recording Secretary.—F. B. Pratt, Cleveland.

Corresponding & Secretary.—James Wade, jun, Cleveland.

Treusurer.—H. F. Brayton, Cleveland.

For the National Era. STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION OF NEW YORK.
At a Convention of the Liberty Party of the
State of New York, pursuant to a call of the State
Committee, at Cortland village, on the 3d and 4th
days of February, 1847, Martin Mitchell, of St.
Lewrence, was made president, and John Thomas.

committee, at Cortland village, on the 3d and 4th days of February, 1847, Martin Mitchell, of St. Lawrence, was made president, and John Thomas, of Cortland, William S. Avery, of Chenango, and S. Whitman, of Herkimer, were chosen vice presidents; and H. D. Pinney, of Tioga, and L. S. Pomeroy, of Cortland, secretaries.

The following resolutions were presented by the Business Committee, and, after being debated ably and eloquently, were passed by the Convention:

Resolved, That we hail with devout gratitude the various indications of Providence, which encourage us to hope that the great cause of Human Liberty is gaining ground in the affections of the people, at the North and South; and that still more startling triumphs will, ere long, at once surprise and delight those who so long have borne the burden and heat of the day.

Resolved, That the duty of the Liberty party, is to stand faithful and firm upon its own original basis; and steadily, boldly, and fearlessly, war with slavery; and let Liberty men discuss, with all the lights of the understanding, all the measures of this Government, and bring the public mind to cleanse and purify all the legislation of the land of all law that encourages, sustains, and cherishes slavery.

Resolved. That we recognise every man as a

Resolved, That we recognise every man as a Liberty man, whose enmity to the institution of slavery controls his political action, and who votes for the Liberty party; that it is the duty of Liberty party; erty men to exercise the utmost liberality, indul-gence, and charity, to those who differ with them on other subjects.

Resolved, That while there are encouraging to-

kens of the progress of our principles, in the high places of legislation and elsewhere, it becomes the Liberty party the more firmly to adhere to its principles, and elude the snare of flattery, as it has resisted the force of opposition.

Resolved, That we bid both the Whig and Democratic parties to go ahead in their race for lib-erty, and trust that neither will meet the fate of Lot's wife, for looking back to Sodom; and that

the inconsistencies of neither may remind us hereafter that "the legs of the lame are not

dition of disarray and confusion.

Resolved, That the religion of the Bible, which we believe to be the religion of God, requires, in both its principles of law and of grace, not only the avoidance of slaveholding, but also a decided opposition to slavery in every form of it, and a real-ous and persevering labor for its removal from the Church and from the State, on the part of all men-Resolved, That this convention regards with mutterable loathing the present war of this coun-

unutterable loathing the present war of this country upon Mexico:

Resolved, That this convention hail the establishment of "The National Era," at the metropolis of the republic, as an important step in advance; and that we do especially admire the spirit of blended kindness, courage, firmness, and liberality, which has characterized the paper, under the auspicies of Gamaliel Bailey and his coadjutors, J. G. Whittier and A. A. Phelps, by no means forgetting the publisher, our tried and worthy brother, L. F. Tobbe.

The following resolution, was introduced by

ptist meeting-house, in Brandon. Hon. J. W. de was appointed chairman pro ten., and J. L. arsh, secretary.

The committee appointed to nominate officers of the Convention reported—
For President—Hon. Titus Hutchinson.
For Vice Presidents.—Hon. J. W. Hale and N. Sprague.
For Secretaries.—C. C. Briggs and Aaron Angier.
Which report was accepted, and, on motion, adopted.

Latters were then read from Father Bailey, of Latters were then read from Father Bailey, of the committee appointed to nominate officers of the Convention resolution was introduced by Mr. Babit of Ontario, and produced a lengthy and able discussion, and was rejected by a majority rote.

Resolved, That while chattel shavery is the most grievous and flagrant violation of Human Rights, and calls most loudly in this nation for reform, yet commercial restrictions, comprising, perhaps, violations of Human Rights next in magnitude and mischief, are found to be so closely allied with the support of chattel slavery, that we deem it inconsistent to attempt the legislative abolition in the support of chattel slavery is the most grievous and flagrant violation of Human Rights, and calls most loudly in this nation for reform, yet commercial restrictions, comprising, perhaps, violations of Human Rights next in magnitude and mischief, are found to be so closely allied with the support of chattel slavery, that we deem it inconsistent to attempt the legislative abolition

Convention reported to the meeting, that the said Nominating Convention had recommended William Goodel, of Ontario county; Alvan Stewart, of Oneida county; Horace Dresser, of the city of New York; and Leonard Gibbs, of Washington county, as candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals, to be supported by the Liberty party; and John Thomas, of Cortland, as candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The above report of the Nominating Committee received the approval of the Convention.

The Convention adjourned, after prayer by the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, of Oneida.

MARTIN MYTCHELL, President. H. D. PINNEY, L. S. POMEROY, Secretaries.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Jan. 23, 1846.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Jan. 23, 1846.

Dear Sin: The Era is received. With joy do we hail its appearance in this region of country. It opens a new "era," and a most important one, in the progress of liberty.

As I was reflecting upon the importance of having a paper at the capital, which should be the common property, and be devoted to the common interests, of the republic, methought it would not be amiss for anti-slavery men in different parts of the Union to have a friendly interchange of information, thoughts, feelings, and views, through the medium of your paper. Under this impression, I send you these few lines, which, though they have no other good quality, will have one, which you esteem highly—brevity.

The weather at this place, for the past fortnight, has been severely cold, the thermometer being

The weather at this place, for the past fortnight, has been severely cold, the thermometer being sometimes 14 or 15 degrees below zero.

The cold weather which prevails in this part of the country seems to have frozen up every thing, not only in the world of nature, but in the moral world. As an instance of the remarkable frigidity of our

As an instance of the remarkable frigidity of our State, as indicated by its legislators, I would refer you to a bill introduced into our Legislature on the 5th of this month.

"The main feature of this bill," says a correspondent of the Democratic paper in this place, "is, to confine all blacks in the penitentiary who cannot show their free papers." The same correspondent, though his custom is to mention names, left a blank for the introducer of this bill. It was probably a brother Democrat! If so, no wonder he was a samed to call him by name. The bill was allowed a second reading, by a vote of 44 to 41. Perhaps it will pass! We shall see.

More anon.

Yours, &c.

Eech.dom, Chester Co., Pa., January 24, 1847.

ERCILDOM, CHESTER CO., Pa.,
January 24, 1847.

RRIEND BAILEY: I have been devoting a few
days in canvassing the southeast section of Chester county, bordering on Delaware State, and have
procured upwards of seventy subscribers for the
"Era." The list of names comprises a number of
the most influential Whigs and Democrats in our
county, and the balance is made up of liberal and
inquiring men of all classes—sealous Abolitionists of every variety of opinion, prominent nonvoters and voters, and men who are becoming inoters and voters, and men who are becoming in-lifferent to any party. Each and all seem to feel

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

We transfer to our columns, with pleasure, the following from the Boston Courier of the 22d ultime, where it appears as the leading article under the editorial head. We take it for a well-timed and dispassionate statement of the position and views of the "Young Whige" of Massachusetts a body of men at present much stronger in point of talents and integrity of character than in that of numbers. Although, as a body, they do not ver

marked by a manlier tone on the part of Northern and Western Democrats than those of any previous session. The better day is coming. The time for cowardly and base servility, on the part of the representatives of Free Labor or Free Interests, has, we trust, gone by forever.

" Jove means to settle Astrois in her seat again, And let down in his golden chain An age of better metal."

J. G. W.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. Who will be the next President of the United Who will be the next-Frendent of the United States? We cannot answer. Who will be the candidate of the great Whig party of the country? This we cannot answer. But, though we cannot solve these questions, we may venture upon the expression of some opinions as to the principles which will be put in issue in the next election. In that speech of rare eloquence, on the occupa-of Portugal by British arms, Canning fore-

armies, but of contending opinions." It requires

riews of the "Young Whigs" of Massachusetts—a body of men at present much stronger in point of talents and histogity of character than in that of aumbars. Although, as a body, they do not yet come up to the standard of the Liberty party, they are entitled to our warmest sympathies, as correct and honest men, and real lovers of human freedom. They have had the moral courage to revolt against the Manison-worshipping tendencies of a pairt, which classors for the protection of son as a part of that capital. They are no longer tariff Whigs; old party aamses and watchwords have lost their in fuence over them; they no longer tariff whigs; old party aamses and watchwords have lost their in fuence over them; they no longer shrink from the name of Abolitionis—they are willing to be regarded as men of the One Idea. If they waning turn to their convictions of duty, they will not fair to gather about them the best elements of the transmitten to their convictions of duty, they will not fair to gather about them the best elements of the Whig party—all that weight of moral character which alone enables it to retain its suprementy in Massachusets.

The article which follows shows that great are man.

It now remains for the Liberty party to be true man.

It now remains for the Liberty party to be true to itself, and at the same time just and generous towards those who are, step by step, emanelpass having the promiser of the control of principle, we can welcome with hearts of its principles. The needs cattered by the toil and service of the wear of the service of the times are frought with memoragement. The seed cattered by the toil and service of weary years is springing up where we had the least recognise in the nearth Congress who are prepared to take the side of Freedom, in her great controversy with Slavery. But are there not many Demonstrat also, in the book of the control of the president of the c

For the National Era PORTRAITS FOR THE PEOPLE. BY JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

No. 5. THE RAW WESTERN MEMBER.

THE RAW WESTERN MEMBER.

The Avery gentle beast, and of a good conscience.

Dem. The very beat at a beast, my lord, that e'er I saw.

Midsummer Night's Dream.

"Mr. Speaker!" "Mr. Speaker!" "Mr. Speaker!" is shouted simultaneously by fifty voices, of all degrees of volume and sharpness, from the bawl of the stentor to the squeak of the pigmy, whilst fifty human beings leap with spasmodic energy from their seats, and, with necks and arms stretched out, in painfully cataleptic supplication, fifty honorable members assail the eyes and ears of the very self-possessed gentleman, with exuberant paunch,

orable members assail the eyes and ears of the very service these questions, we may venture upon the pression of some opinions as to the principles ich will be put in issue in the next election. In that speech of rare eloquence, on the occupation of Portugal by British arms, Canning foreigh a memorable words, that the next war in more would be "a war not merely of contending mies, but of contending opinions." It requires the forecast to discern some accounts. The politics of our own country. Personal with many inward curses, to dispose of that morning the source of the source of the wery self-possessed gentleman, with exuberant pannch, and legs so enormously long, who is at present calmy surveying the scene from his elevated position in the centre of the magnificent hall.

"The gentleman from —," says the Speaker, with provoking calmness; and, as if instantaneously struck of the palsy, forty-nine of the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks, some to resume the shouters drop into their seaks.

towards protection, and it is "Cleck" again. Let them move towards internal improvements, and the cry is still "Check." Whether forwards or backwards, to the right or left, wherever they have moved, the free States have been pursued by an inexorable "Check." But the secret is now discovered. Amidst the well-arranged machinery, which has seemed to give motion to the victorious chess-player, there has been concealed a motive force, which has not been estimated—the "Slave Power." It is the "Slave Power." It is the "Slave Power." Which has been the perpetual victor, saying always "Check," to the "free States."

But the free States are now aware of the true party to the gaine. They must not lose time in borrowing from it that principle of union which is the secret of its strength. If slavery can bind men together, surely freedom can. Nor can it be less congenial with the spirit of our institutions

But down goes the Speaker's hammer, and, with a look of utter incredulousness on the clock, which, alas! even Western oratory cannot for a moment divert from the faithful discharge of its duty, the orator cesses, and is instantly extinguished amid the din and tumult of the conflict for the succession. Again fifty human voices shout, and again fifty human beings spring with a simultaneous jerk upon their feet, like the figures of an Italian showman. Just as the Speaker announcer the name of the successful competitor for the floor, our Western friend may be perceived quietly passing through the Rotunda, accompanied by his fidus Achates—a tall, lank, sallow-visaged office-seeker, from the swamps of Michigan, who asks a chargeship, but would be satisfied with a first-rate consulate. They are on their way to Foy's grog-shop, in the basement cellar of the Capitol. The office-seeker regards gin and genius, punch and patriotism, drurkenness and democracy, as closely allied, and, just now, our friend, the member, inclines to the same opinion, for the remainder of the day is to be devoted to Bacchus—and tobacco.

Such is the "Raw Western Member," as he appears in the most conspicuous circumstances in the House of Renresentatives. It would be a libel

Such is the "Raw Western Member," as he appears in the most conspicuous circumstances in the House of Representatives. It would be a libel upon that highly respectable body to suppose that he is not appreciated there exactly at his proper value. When he speaks, nobody listens, except the poer reporters, whose patient ears daily win them the honors of martyrdom, and the ladies in the gallery, who, half dead from ennui, or the still more intolerable infliction of stupid admirers, gladly seek relief in the gaucheries of our highly original friend on the floor. Yet, after all, the "Raw Western Member" is a very useful and tolerably faithful representative of the people. One thing is certain, he is true to "the party." His name is always promptly responded to, and is uniformly to be found recorded on the right side. His speeches may not be as powerfully argumentative

to be found recorded on the right side. His speeches may not be as powerfully argumentative as those of some of his colleagues, but his vote is equally cogent. Nor is he altogether without the accomplishments laid claim to by legislators of greater pretensions. Nover to him, it is true, did any McCulloch unrol his ample page, or an Adam Smith reveal the "Wealth of Nations;" but Smugning the him of the relief legislators which is Smith reveal the "Wealth of Nations;" but Smuggins trught him all the political economy which is needed to make a good partisan, whilst an Indian agency initiated him into all the mysteries of the most profitable management of the exchequer.

The fluency of our orator, which he possesses in common with all our "great men," is really wondrous. Only abolish the one-hour rule, and

supply him with an adequate allowance of brandy-and-water, and he will address the House for three days in succession, without being ever at a loss for a word. And it will not be all absolute nonsense. a word. And it will not be all absolute nonsense. Except when he takes a high rhetorical flight, and treats us to readings in Roman history, the man is generally comprehensible. Stale, and commonplace, and bombastic, he always is, of course; but the marvel is, how he manages to keep up, without one moment's pause or embarrassment, the everlasting stream of talk. Aged gossips sometimes stop to take breath; Methodist preachers at campmeetings have been known to boggle in the midst of a three-hours harangue; a Webster or Calhoun will occasionally stammer; but the "Raw Western Member" never stops, or boggles, or stammers. And on all subjects he rejuices in the same readiness of speech. On the foreign relations of the United States; on the bank question; on the tariff; on slavery; on the public lands; on the public finances; on internal improvements; on the subtreasury; on every question that comes before Congress, the honorable gentleman is prepared to speak with the same incomparable fluency and the same impregnable assurance. Nothing strikes a stranger on our shores—an Englishman accustomed same impregnable assurance. Nothing strikes a stranger on our shores—an Englishman accustomed to stammering public speakers, for instance—with more surprise than this inexhaustibility of tongue. An Irish lawyer, a French philosopher, a Scottish divine, are all mighty men of words; but none of them can hold a candle to our Western Goliath. He is the only man whose discourses fully realize the pithy description of the philosophic prince of Darmark—"Words, words, words!" Nor, as we have seen, is "action" the sine qua non of true ora-

tool, we memorable words, that the next war in European Compared to a war not network of contential to European Compared to the state of the property of the influence. There is no name on either side, which is likely well-knowed or party we being the influence. There is no name on either side, which is likely well-knowed or party we being the influence. There is no name on either side, which is likely well-knowed or party we being content. No influence of party all promise to be imported in the corresponse of the approaching content. No name of Federalist, Democrat, or Whig. The same of Federalist, Democrat, or Same of

I rose the other day, in this

is has been usual here were the union. I mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I availed myself of a liberty which has been extended to all who asked it.

I had been accused of flying the track on the ureed of the Democratic party; but being as I now am, and presume I shall ever be, a Democrat, I undertook to show that I was just as good a Democrat as those who assailed my doctrine as being and democratic.

me of the Development powly, but how may be a proposed of the Development of the Developm

lieve this. Even if I should not say one word in explanation or reply, they would naturally conclude that a man must be hard pressed for matter to injure me when he resorts to so small a game as this. The answer is easy. I went to the chairman, and asked him at what time a debate upon this bill could arise? He told me at any time, by making a motion to strike out. I then took the floor, and moved to strike out all that had been read, as every one knows is the usual custom, without regarding what it was. I did not know what was in the item which I moved to strike out. Men must be sadly cut of capital when they grasp at such straws as this.

What does this editor say next?

"He proceeded to show that several members of the Administration had opposed a tax on tea and coffee in time of peace; to make the foolish assertion that such a tax would make the State of Illinois pay more than it had paid under the tariff of 1842."

This I still reiterate, and I believe that I can demonstrate it.

But this very astale editor says that I went on "to twaddle in a style of very unusual silliness about taxing old women and old maids." In reply to this, all I have to say is, that there is still more silliness in the "twaddle" that our Government cannot get along wihout resorting to these old women and old maids.

But what else did I do?

"Appeal to the marrowest and meanest forms of "Appeal to the mirrowest and meanest forms of written entired what else did I do?

"Appeal to the marrowest and meanest forms of written entire the one por the other general."

Without the language of truth, either spoken or written entired the near the one of truth, either spoken or written entired to sure one nor the other deserves.

Without the language of truth, either spoken or written entired the one of truth, either spoken or written entired the one of truth, either spoken or written entired the one of truth, either spoken or written entired the one of truth, either spoken or written entired the one of truth, either spoken or written entired th

owy, by any means wasting, call wasted with a master beauty with a master of parts with the master has with a few lands in the "Separative descriptions of the analysis of the second of the second of private life, our friend in a health of the second of t

Reported for the Mational Era. BRIEF NOTICES OF CASES SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. JANUARY TERM, 1847.

THE ALIEN STATE TAX CASE. No. 7. Monday, February 5, 1847.

JAMES NORRIS, Plaintiff in Error; THE CITY OF BOSTON, Defendants in Error. Mr. Choate, for the Plaintiff in Error. On the 20th of April, 1837, the Legislature of

royage to a legal end, nor land his passengers, un-il he should consent to pay a duty of thirty-eight

dollars.

The master paid the money, but under protest.

act is a bold revenue law—a revenue law in privis of examinations.

The money collected under it is paid to the treasury of the State.—Session Laws 1840, c. 96, p. 242.

It is not a pauper law. Its impartiality is shocking. Should Guizot, the shining light of France, visit us next year, to lecture before the Smithsonian Institute, he could not land on the shores of Massachusetts unless he paid two dollars into the Massachusetts treasury. Should the British Queen visit her possessions in British America, and take Boston in her way, the messenger of that

pear upon the quarter-sizek of her Royal George and Her Majasty would be compelled to purchase the privilege of landing on the soil of Massachu-setts by the payment of the sum of two dellars.— Qui hose term invitore, itc.!

The first section of the New York law is not

The first section of the New York law is not a regulation of commerce. The Massachusetta sot is intensely so. It deals with the alien as a passenger. Even had he wandered upon the briny deep as long as Ulysses did, he could not find till he paid the duty of two dollars. It deals with the alien, not on land, but in transits. Now, the operation of State laws begins on the land, and the operation of the laws of the United States extend from the sea to the shore—in the languages of the United States extend from the sea to the shore—in the languages of the operation of the laws of the United States extend from the sea to the shore—in the language of Mr. Justice Barbour. How, then, ean the Massachusetts law go out to sea for the subjects of its provisions? All the navigable waters within a State are free, and no impost can be laid upon their use.—3 How, p. 212. The Jus Publicum places all navigable waters solely under the power. their use.—3 How, p. 212. The Jus Publicum places all navigable waters solely under the power of Congress.—4 Wash, p. 378. The case in 14 Peters, p. 541, which concedes the right to the States to expel convicts, proceeds upon the assumption that the subjects of such a State law are resident in the State, and, therefore, it has none of the elements of the present case, for the subjects of the law of Massachusetts are not within its jurisdiction, not resident within its limits.

But it is the duty of this court to re-examine every question presented to its consideration and

every question presented to its consideration, and to note the minutest diversities existing between them. In the science of optics, there is a point which, if a single ray of light be directed upon it, will reveal the brightness of day, and which, in the absence of that ray, will manifest the darkness. In the present case we are at that point. Let us look east and west, and see if there be such a ray as this, by which we can illumine the present ques-tion. By a hair's breadth do ships float over the strand. It becomes us to heave the lead, then, in this region of the land. No wise jurist would decide a case like the present one, because it may have features resembling his last decision. It is rather his duty to take up every adjudication upon the subject, near or remote, and compare each one with itself, and with that true standard—the Constitu-

on.
The Massachusetts act, whose constitutionality we deny, is not coeval with the Constitution—it is a thing only of yesterday. Heretofore, Massachu-setts has kept within the limits of the Constitution on this subject of laying imposts. But, in 1837, that State, like the horses of the heroic Queen of Olym-State, like the horses of the heroic Queen of Olympus, made one bound over the Constitution; and, in 1840, kaped entirely beyond that instrument, by enacting that the fruits of the full-grown revenue law of 1837 should be paid into the public treasury of the State! Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, are the only three States of the Union that, in former times, were accused of assuming the tax power which belonged to the General Government but there were recovery to the learth. cance as power which belonged to the General Gov-ernment, but they never went to the length Mas-sachusetts has gone. The Phoenician Queen ex-cused herself for her severity against foreigners, on the ground that her kingdom was too young to resist the danger to be apprehended from their numbers. The excuse of the Massachusetts Queen for her severity to the alien, will be, because her State is too old to bear the burden of new-comers! It is proposed to show that the Massachusetts

aw is:

1. A purely and strictly commercial regulation.
2. A law laying imposts on imports; and
3. Repugnant, therefore, to existing commercial

I. The Massachusetts law is a pure, sheer, unlisguised, regulation of commerce.

It has been decided, that the building of a dam It has been decided, that the building of a dam across a navigable stream is not a regulation of commerce.—2 Peters, p. 245. The same decision has been made respecting the building of a bridge across a navigable stream. The regulation of the enjoyment of oyster beds has also been decided not to be a regulation of commerce.—4 Wash., p. 371. Sanitary laws, inspection laws, laws respecting the deposite of ballast, &c., have been universally admitted not to be laws regulating commerce. But her contra, if a State makes an importer pay

sally admitted not to be laws regulating commerce. But per contra, if a State makes an importer pay a fee for a license to sell imported goods, such a regulation has been decided to be a regulation of commerce.—Brown's case, 12 Wheaton.

The law of Massachusetts goes out to sea, and expressly prescribes terms and conditions on which the intercourse of commerce and navigation shall be maintained with Boston. Who shall say that such a law is not a regulation of commerce? Suppose this law had said "goods" instead of "passengers," would any one then say that such a law would not be a void law under the Constitution? Would not such a law be a clear regulation of commerce? Where is the difference between "goods" and "passengers," so far as the destination of tax is concerned? None. The revenue in both cases would go into the poor box of the State. Every feature of this law constitutes it a regula-Every feature of this law constitutes it a regulation of commerce of the strictest description. It has s a law for the regulation of commerce, whether t be purely a law for the raising of revenue, or a law for raising revenue and at the same time for influencing commerce or manufactures. But the present law is a revenue law only, and, therefore, an unadulterated regulation of commerce, in the view of all dogmatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regula-On the 20th of April, 1837, the Legislature of Massachusetts made a law, providing that no alien passenger, coming into that Commonwealth by sea, should be permitted to land until the master of the vessel on board of which the said alien passenger should be, shall consent to pay, into the public treasury of the State, the sum of two dollars for the said alien passenger.

The master of a British vessel, since the passage of that law, sailed from St. John's, in New Brunswick, with 19 passengers on board of his ship, and was boarded, in accordance with the law, by the representative of Massachusetts, at sea, and intormed that he could not be allowed to bring his voyage to a legal end, nor land his passengers, universally and the commercial regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commercial regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commercial regulation of commerce, in the view of all dognatists. The tariff of 1842 is a regulation of commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commercial regulation of commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commerce, and so is the tariff of 1846. The underly purposes of the commercial regulation. The underly purposes of the commercial regulation. It differs from a l impost law does meddle with the commercial interests of the people, and produces a direct efinterests of the people, and produces a direct effect upon commerce and navigation. The raising of revenue by an impost law is not its only object. Indeed, it may be regarded as only secondary to the influence which an impost law has upon commerce and navigation, and which in truth becomes a primary result of such a law.—Federalist, vol. 7, p. 42; 9 Wheaton, p. 186; Southern Review, 1830. A revenue law takes something from commerce at a commerce and control of the commerce of the second control of the commerce of the commerce of the second control of the commerce of t

the should coment to pay a duty of thirty-eight dellars.

The mester paid the money, but under protest, and brought an action to recover what he consist ored, had been unconstitutionally and illight and the consist or the constitutional partial gradient bins, and he now appears in the course of the first magnitude, and he may be constituted and he never been before it in this precise form. The question is whether the constitutional partial gradient bins, which are impost have been of this court is one of the first magnitude, and he never been before it in this precise form. The question is whether the produce to early a state of the constitution has intraveled the power to early and whether, if imposts are to be levied upon all the produce of the constitution of the transmittent law, the General Governments of the Union?

There States themselves are irresponsible nonemitties, in the language of the publicists. They diverse interests. On this very question of the migration, the policy of Massachusetts is often uniquested the power be intraveled to the control of the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is also tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is also tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is also tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is also tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of altern, while the interest of the production of altern, while the interest of limiton-is alto tenourage is. To obtain the production of alternative interest o